NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Ga

No. 50,621—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY. 2 P.M.	1896.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th Feb.
B.V.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5227	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6961	I. Reeves	18th "
† R.M.L. CLYDE	4130	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY. 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for those voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasenvich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasenvich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	4,053	370	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Ghersmann	5,042	330	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
[illegible]ANIEN	4230	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
[illegible]EST SIMONS	5050	C. Delacroix	18th April "
[illegible]RA	4258	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
[illegible]EY	4229	C. Aubert	13th June "
[illegible]DONIEN	4223	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
[illegible]OURNE	4050	C. Bourdon	8th August "

[illegible]RTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, [illegible]VA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]..Le Gall		4,050	12th March, 1896.

[illegible] weekly departures thereafter.

[illegible]stralia Transhipt at Colombo.

[illegible]CHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[illegible]HE" will LEAVE on or about the

[illegible]CKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, [illegible]s delivered at specially REDUCED

[illegible]TS are issued including Railway [illegible] to London.

[illegible] apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
[illegible] Bank Buildings, Sir Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 29th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 27th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 23th February.

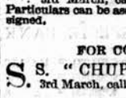
FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 980.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS

Delivered FREE in any part of Bombay.
BRIGHT, SPARKLING and ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM all impurities

TONIC,
LEMONADE,
GINGER, DEA
RASPBERRYADE,
PER DOZ. Re. 1.
Bottled in 12 oz. stoppred and in corked Bottles.

SODA WATER,
POTASH WATER,
ÆRATED WATER,
PER DOZ. As. 12.
Bottled in 16-oz. Bottles, stoppered or corked.
SPLIT SODAS in stoppered Bottles only.
PER DOZ. As. 8.

GINGER ALE,
LITHIA WATER,
VICHY WATER,
PER DOZ. Re. 1-8.

OZO,
Per Doz. Rs. 2.

FOLDING BASKETS
In Galvanized Iron for
ÆRATED WATERS
To hold six.
Price: Cash Rs. 2-4. Credit Rs. 2-8.

Our special method produces a highly charged gaseous beverage entirely ree from all possibility of impurity.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

NEW ZEPHYRS.
PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
FANCY STRIPES, As. 10.
FANCY CHECKS, As. 5 TO As. 10.

CREPONS.
NEW CROCODILE CREPON, As. 14.
"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.

CAMBRICS.
FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.

THORPE AND CO.,

THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions,

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colour on 2 Boxes (all sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	1 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	2 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 475 per year. Application to

DR. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birgenfeld,
Wesel-on-Rhein,
Germany.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SI[illegible]

THE Eye is the [illegible] pains cannot be lavi[illegible] ficial aids which, under certa[illegible] tacles may be obtained for abo[illegible] question of economising a little [illegible] comes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Rs
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0

RIMLESS F[illegible]

Best Crown Glass
Best Quality Pebbles

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. g.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	23 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNP[illegible]

Best Crown Glass	[illegible]
Fine Quality Pebbles	[illegible]
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	[illegible]
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 [illegible]

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Glass	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BIL[illegible] SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20	
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon..... " 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon..... " 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames..... " 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	" 8	Ordinary Glass	" 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOU CAN PAY MORE MONEY

BUT YOU CANNOT GET A

BETTER ARTICLE.

IN India nothing is more important than the proper filtration of water, and the chief points in a filter should be—

FIRST.—Efficiency and speed in filtration.

SECOND.—Simplicity in cleansing and recharging.

These two points are fully attained in

KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTERS,

which being specially designed for use in India are the best as well as the Cheapest in the Market.

THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT.
ABSOLUTELY SIMPLE.

Rs. 12 and Rs. 17-8 each for 1 and 2 gallon sizes.
KEMP'S ANTI-GERM FILTERING MEDIUM.
Per charge Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-14 (1 and 2 gallon).

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

IS a preparation quite distinct and apart from any of the numerous Essences and Extracts advertised by European firms.

Freshly made from the flesh and bones of selected chicken (by Liebig's process), it is of uniform strength, and weakly or delicate children and invalids derive the most gratifying effects from its use, especially in the hot weather, when a suitable form of nourishment is so difficult to select. Its prompt action in remedying and preventing LOSS OF FLESH is very marked.

Price Re. 1-12 per small Jar.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPECIALLY IN INDIA

IS Sarsaparilla a remedy of the first importance, but to secure its BEST effects you must make sure of getting the BEST preparations of the drug.

EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT

that imported extracts cannot be relied upon. However well made they may originally have been they are liable to become thick and bad with age.

KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS

of the finest grade of Jamaica Root are always in bright and sweet condition and are absolutely reliable, being freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratories.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S IODIZED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
Absolutely unequalled in India.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IN THE SUMMER

A suitable medicine for family use is

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

It possesses the advantage over imported Salts and Salines of being freshly made and is always reliable, preparations of this kind being peculiarly liable to deterioration with age.

SUITABLE alike for Adults and Children
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Seasons.

...Y,

...OLD AND ...oses on the ...

...stant, at 4 p.m. ...Public Auction on ...sha Nurpal Mowjee ...ant, and at the risk of ...arsan, in pursuance of ...ture of mortgage, dated ...ollowing three plots of field ...urposes, situate near Tardeo ...oad in front of the store yard ...:—

LOT No. 1.

...ant land, situate at Tardeo, Arthur ...on sub-district of Bombay, containing ...2,500 square yards or thereabouts, and ...ooks of the Collector of Land Revenue ...144 to 149, new No. 13653, and new Survey ...ounded on the east by the property of the ...lpality, on the west by the Arthur Road, on ... the plot described as lot No. 3, and on the south ...operty of Thakurdas Jugjeewandas.

LOT No. 2.

...ll that piece of vacant land, situate at Tardeo, Arthur ...ad, containing by admeasurement 442 square yards or there- ...bouts, and bounded on the north by the proposed new road from Mahaluxmee Road to Arthur Road, on the south by the property of Dhurumsey Vullubhdas, on the east by the property of Haripursad, and on the west by the property of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of vacant land, situate at Tardeo, Arthu Road, containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or there- abouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 144 to 149, new No. 13653, and new Survey No. 3402, and bounded on the north and west by the Arthur Road, on the east by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and on the south by the plot described as lot No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

...Medows Street.

...are a Facsimile of the ... way curtailed.'

...TS TO MENAGERIE ...CIRCUS.

ROBERT LOVE,
...ntative. Sole Manager.

...C STEAM NAVIGATION COM- PANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEY- LON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 29th February 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.

48, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	28th February,

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issues first, second, third class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
ALGOA BAY, and
CAPE TOWN, SOUTHAMPTON.

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Bombay Road.

Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 25th March 1896, for the supply of Miscellaneous stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1896 to the 31st March 1897. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office from 2nd to 23rd proximo (Sundays and Holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on payment at the rate of Rupee one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 25th March 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to execute the Contract deed, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

V.—On failure to carry out the Contract fully, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

VI.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

VII.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BHI- KHI, widow of BHASSAR RAMJI FAKIR and HARGOWAN RAMJI, have contracted to SELL All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B No. 376, street Nos. 387 and 388, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen square yards and 3-8ths of a square yard of thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road called the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by a chawl being the property of Nacoda Mattomed Ally Rogay, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagvandas Doulubdas and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

All persons having any claims or demands on or against the said property by way of hereditance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest, sale, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requir- ed to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time all claims will be considered as null and void and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1896.

EDGELOW AND GULABCHUND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments

OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,

From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. S. H. NORTH & COY.

CUTLERS and SURGICAL and VETERI- nary Instruments will remove their Works and Show Rooms on the 1st March 1896, to more extensive Premises at HUMMUM STREET.

Opposite Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET- ING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 6 P. M.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET- ING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW FOR 1896

WILL be held on the OVAL, on 9th, 10th, and 11th March, 1896. Subscriptions will be thank- fully received by the Hon. Secretary, for the Prize Fund of the Show. Subscribers contributing Rs. 10 and upwards will receive Admission Tickets Free of charge covering the 3 days' Show. For particulars apply to

W. J. McWHINNIE,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, District Staff Office.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and Section 28 of Act II of 1874, as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

GILBERT VICTOR GREEN, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, who died in Bombay, on 19th April, 1895.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 7th February 1896.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOUR- TEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2-15 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1896, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1895, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 19th February, to Wednesday, the 4th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th February, 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COM- PANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGI- NEERING WORK of every description and magni- tude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class de- sign and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.

Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Stafford hire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway

Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,

Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COM- PANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNES- DAY, the 26th day of February 1896, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business viz.—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1895.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1895-96 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th February, 1896, both days inclusive.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL- SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India :
STANLEY OAKES,
13-3, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as re- gards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

[Please compare Size and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas...	„ 6-8	„	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0	„	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS," "SPOTTED ZENOBIAS," "SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, Undertake all Agency Busi- ness, 1, Nicol's Buildings, Clifford St., London.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Gowalia Tank Road advertised to be sold on account and risk of Shavakshah Dhunjeeboy Banajee, on Sunday, the 1st proximo, is post- poned, until further notice, at the request of the mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a very valuable library, consisting of a large num ber of Indian and Oriental Works, Works of Reference and Biographies, Voyages and Travels, Novels, Burton's Arabian Nights, Chambers' Encyclopedia, &c., &c., the property of ROCHFORT DAVIES, Esq., proceed ed to England.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BEN- NETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms— 12 Horses arrived from Secundrabad, belonging to Mr. GEORGE JONES.

Among the lot there are walers, country-breds and harness horses.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
1 strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 chestnut gelding, 6 years, 15-3, quiet, a good hack,
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, going in saddle and harness,
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRA- LIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well- known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s. s. "Mombasa."

About 90 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

Amongst the lot, if not previously disposed of, will be the following thorough-breds :—The Seven, a bay gelding by Gam- bier out of a mare by Premier; Lizzie, a brown pony mare by Jack Sprat Monty, can trot a mile in three minutes; a chestnut pony mare by Malma-Flying Doe, untried, and will sell on racing terms: Bay mare by Tom King, Bushey Park, own sister to Pauline; chestnut mare by Young Forester, out of a mare by Bolardo by Saucebox (imp.); Young Forester by Forester, out of Brunette by Sancho by Touchet (imp). vide Stud Book: Forester by Kelpie out of Dees Ring by Rory O'More (imp) vide Stud Book.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Store depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club :—

A quantity of unserviceable medical stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece- goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white jaconets.
2 bales yellow twist.
3 bales grey dhoolies.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey jaconets.
1 case spring alpaca umbrellas.

AUCTION SALE OF LAMP BLACK.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, J T Shed, on account of the underwriters— A quantity of lamp-black ex s. s. "Ras Riba."

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd March at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder on account of the concerned :—

A quantity of P. D. Cardiff coals recovered out of the boat which sank in the harbour while proceeding from alongside the s. s. Honiton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAIL- WAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renown- ed SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machine.

"CAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current share with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature.....

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any Insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertise- ment, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY KHATAO, ESQ. — GORDHANDAS VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, ESQ.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on appli- cation.

By Orde of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANK ING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	RANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not ex- ceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Descrip- tion of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other con- vertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL £554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascer- tained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe cus- tody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COM- PANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT AC- COUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all Eng- lish and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pro- duce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on appli- cation.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allow- ed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

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as supplied by Special Appointment to
H. M. THE QUEEN
AND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands :—

VIAL FILS	Fronsac	Claret.
„ „	Pauillac	„
	Pontet Canet	„
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg		Brandies.
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„	White Card	High class
„	Gold Seal	Champagne.

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With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, DECEMBER 1895.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10, p.c.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137½
Albert Ginaing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhoy muggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton reuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	160
Calaba	800	200	200	12	190
East India	800	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs15	220
English Press and Manfg ...	360	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
French	160	5,000	500	25+80	1150
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	670
Hingol Press Co., Ld	650	450	500	dvd Rs40	375
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Mahura Press Co., Ld	940	480	480	Rs40.	510
Mahura Press Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	200	all	16 pr. ct.	220
Mah madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	1 24
Motasedi Co ..	2,150	400	400	Nil	185
Munmar M. ...	1,000	250	all	12	1924
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	552½
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	100
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	900	500	500	2K	585
Sind and Pan jab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart.....	...	1,000		12	210
				10 dvd Rs6	1,210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consol idated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	3
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	p. c.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
A lcock Ashdown.....	{1,750	100	100	15	280
	100			7½	
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile..	6,000	100	100	10	197
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	62
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,400
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	1.	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Chemistee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Reeve & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	250
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	500	30	200
Mahar anee Ice Manufactur ing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	107
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soondy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	96
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian ...	1,248	100	100	Nil	45
Bellar- S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	28
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	860
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	800	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg Co. Ld	200	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India..	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	832½
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	(824
Comoran	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
Dawd Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	540
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	1,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	976	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hutchingsal Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	710
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	480
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,800
Indo - China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	525
James Greave	2,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	Nil	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeeraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	42
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khanga um Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao M a s kunjee	1,000	1,25	1,000	dvd Rs16	890
Kopold.....	5,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	253½xd
Kurd Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Kamidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Laxmi Rus United	388	1,000	1,000	100	3,325
Muir Muluxmee..	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Narsoob Shah.. s (Gujrat)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Nowrojee & Sons Gosal	4,000	1,000	1,000	1v Rs100	2,075
Oman M	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	1615
Oriental Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,200
Oriental Spinning Co	4,000	1,250	1,250	dvd 4½	...
Oriental Spinning Co	3,775	50	50	Nil	Par
Oriental Spinning Co	600	100	100	Nil	110
Oriental Spinning Co	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	530
Oriental Spinning Co	4,725	225	225	Rs 22½	406
Oriental Spinning Co	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,380
Oriental Spinning Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Oriental Spinning Co	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,130
Oriental Spinning Co	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,173
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
Oriental Spinning Co	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	500	500	10	115
Oriental Spinning Co	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	280
Oriental Spinning Co	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	22½
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Oriental Spinning Co	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	63½
Oriental Spinning Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs30	780
Oriental Spinning Co	900	1,000	1,000	Rs	420
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	410
Oriental Spinning Co	800	1,000	1,000	16	800
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	715
Oriental Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	8

BULLION, &c.

.....	Rs.	28-4 Nom.
.....	"	28-12
.....	"	27-8
.....	"	27-4
.....	"	17-1
.....	"	17-2
.....	"	17
.....	"	28
.....	"	13-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
Ordinaries, Bombay Races, Byculla Commission Stables, 4 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Palli Hill.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, Medows, Street, 8 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mecca and Hoosainee entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Idar yesterday; the steamer Ras Elba left it on Monday, and the steamers Rheinfels, Hydaspes, and King Arthur yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. P. H. Flanagan charged Edward Wilson, chief engineer, Tokio, with being drunk and disorderly at the Prince's Dock on Monday evening. The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 5.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will take place to-day (Wednesday), in the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the business specified in para. 11 of the Society's rule. After the above business is over, the presidential address by Mr. William Crook, B. C. S., the retiring president, will be delivered.

THEFT AT CLIVE ROAD.—Jacoorbai, a Gujerati woman, residing on the first floor of a house at Clive Road, Mandvie, has made a report to the police that during her absence from home on the 22nd instant, her room was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and a tin box, containing gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 135, was stolen.

BURGLARY AT TEMKER MOHLLA.—Fuad Hoosein, a Persian quack, residing in a room on the first storey of a house at Temker Street, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that some time during the previous night, between the hours of 10 and 12 p.m., his room was broken into by forcing open the lock on the door, and currency notes, gold and silver coins, and gold studs, of the collective value of Rs. 895, had been abstracted from a leather trunk, the lock on which was also broken open.

THE BHATTIA CHARITY.—In the report about the Bhattia munificence published in our yesterday's issue it was stated that Mr. Goverdhandas alone had given away a lakh of rupees for the purpose of establishing a boarding school for the boys of the Bhattia community. We ought to have stated that the sum is subscribed by Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau and Mr. Mulraj Khatao, Mr. Kalianji Valji has been exerting himself to increase the fund, and his efforts have been so far very successful.

A SHOEMAKER ROBBED.—Assadulla Karamani, a boot and shoe-maker, having his shop at Bellasis Road, reported to the police, at half-past 9 o'clock, on Monday night, that between the hours of 6-30 p.m. and 7 p.m., that evening, while he was taking his meal in the inner room, someone entered the shop and carried away from the table a small box, containing currency notes, cash, gold and silver coins, gold and silver studs, and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 156. On an inquiry being instituted by the police, the box was found, yesterday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, lying broken open in a ditch inside the main gate of the Byculla Club, minus its contents.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....	....Pro Patria..... ....Clark.
Valse	....Espana ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	Pinafore ..... Sullivan.
Court Dance.....	La Duchesse..... Newcombe.
Reminiscences of Donizetti.....	..... Godfrey.
Valse	..... Toreador ..... Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A BULLOCK STABLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Churneywady touching the death of Assaram Dhunoo, aged sixty-five, residing with his son on the loft of a bullock stable in the locality. About midnight, on the 18th instant, deceased climbed up a post to get to the loft over the stable, where he used to sleep, when he suddenly lost his hold and fell down, sustaining a wound on the forehead. On the the following morning he was conveyed by his son to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment until the 24th instant, when an H. his own desire, and against the wish of the house-surgeon, he was taken home, where he became worse and died on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of Mr. Omer Jamal, stable-keeper and commission agent, having his place of business at Bellasis Road, before Mr. P. H. Dassur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a warrant against his client's mehta, named Jadavji Nundlal, charging him with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in misappropriation of Rs. 1,681-1-3, belonging to his master. The accused was alleged to have absconded from Bombay, taking with him a cash balance of Rs. 681-1-3, that was in his charge, and also the amount of a cheque for Rs. 1,000 drawn in favour of a merchant, named Bhaganlal Balcrishna, on the Bank of Bombay, and entrusted to accused for safe delivery. The accused drew the amount from the bank, and misappropriated the same to his own use. The magistrate granted a summons against accused, and made it returnable on the 4th proximo.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF GANJA.—Mr. McQuire, Preventive Officer, yesterday, charged a Hindu with possessing three and a-half pounds of ganja, without a permit from the Collector, in stating the facts of the case to Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the accused was brought up, the Preventive Officer said that accused was a passenger on board a steamer which arrived in harbour on Monday, from Zanzibar. As usual the officer searched the things belonging to accused, and found a tin containing the intoxicating drug. The law permitted only ten tolas to be kept in possession, and when accused was arrested, and the drug seized, he pleaded ignorance of the law. Mr. Clarke, Abkari Inspector, told his Worship that several cases of attempts to evade the duty had recently been detected at the Prince's Dock, and whenever persons were arrested they invariably pleaded ignorance of law. Accused pleaded that he had no intention to halt in Bombay, and was about to proceed to Porebunder, but as he did not get a steamer, to go to Porebunder, he had to land in Bombay. He was fined Rs. 5.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.—It will have been seen from our advertising columns in yesterday's paper that a grand musical soiree is to be given next Saturday, at 9 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by a strong combination of professional Indian musicians, for the benefit of the family of the late "Ustad," or master, Imdad Khan. The present master of the society for the cultivation of Indian music, Ustad Ali Hoosein, nephew of the late Imdad Khan, has organized a concert, under the patronage of an influential committee of native gentlemen, to be given at the above place. Some of the well-known performers on the vocal and instrumentalists have been invited to take part in this grand exhibition of musical talent. "Ustads" Bawood Khan, of Patiala, Abdool Majid Khan, of Indore, Saljookhan, of Gwalior, Aladin Khan, of Jodhpore, Nazir Khan of Gwalior, Abdool Gafoor Khan, and Ali Hoosein Khan, of Bombay, and several other famous masters have signified their assent to play and sing in the concert. It will be a rare treat to the lovers of Indian high class music, and the programme has been so arranged as to afford pleasure to the most fastidious.

A NAUTCH PARTY AND PROCESSION.—An afternoon party was given on Sunday, at 4 p.m., in honour of Master Shunkerao B. Vagal's thread ceremony, which took place on the previous Sunday. Among those present were: Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Prince Crushnasinhaw, of Ihawar, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., G.S.I. and C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Shreemunt Tribhowandas Muncuddas Nathabhai, Khan Bahadur Mirza Atas Ali Baig, B.A., I.C.S., Oriental Translator, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhalwadekar, Shet Karsonbhai Ebr him, Shet Ghellabhoy Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, Shreemunt V. Dhondraji Bevnikur Anguti, Sardar Rao Nana Moroba, Rai Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur Purshotam Das Kissendas Modi, Shet N. Dwarkadas, Shet G. Madhvji, Shet Jagmohundas Vanjravand s. P., Messrs. N. Wishwanath, N Mandlik, C. O. Nilali Punnalal Bakoo, V. C. Vandekar, Shiwali Dhuranidar, Atmaram Jugonathjee, Shet Hurrichandra Morolee Shettia, Dr. Pandoorang Gopal, Messrs. Motibhai Manibhai Mahia, M. A. Calli las Juthia, Darashaw Ruttonjee, Nanabhai R., Risaldar Major Syidullah Khan, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Major Mahamed Khan, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, the editors of Anglo-Vernacular papers, Messrs. Cursetjee Manockji Reporter, Vishnoopunt Krishna Bhatwadekar, Atmaram Master, Dr. K. Engineer, &c. The guests were received by the host, Master Shankerao's grand-father, R. B. Bhaskerao B. Pitale and his nephew and son, Messrs. Wamanrao Damodherjee and Balcrustnarao. The Wardoda, which was composed of English and Native music, carriages, caprisoned horses and other paraphernalia of a procession, left the residence in the evening, Master Shunkerao, riding on a spirited Arab, gaily decorated with gilt saddle, &c., with a large umbrella and silver chowries and fans, and passing the bungalow of the late Hon'ble J. Sunkersheth, the great-grand father of Master Shunkerao, returned by the Bhuleswar Road with torch lights and pyrotechnic display. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the procession, which was really grand and imposing. The guests, before leaving, were presented with flower garlands, bouquets, attar, rose-water, sweetmeats, pansopari, &c. A large dinner party was given at night to members of the Dyrudnya community, with whom this family is popular. The festivities end this week with another supper party to all the relations and friends of the Pitale and B. Vagal families. The house on the Palow Road, Chira Bazaar, was well decorated and illuminated. On both the occasions there was a dance and singing by songstresses, to the accompaniment of fiddles and "tubla," interspersed with dulcet strains of a well-trained Portuguese band. Presents in ornaments, rich clothing, and cash were made by princes, &c., to Master Shankerao and his parents, who gave similar presents to their relations, friends, and dependents.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

GULABCHAND MUNELAL AND OTHERS VS. SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th May, 1895, and that it may be declared that he is liable to them as the purchaser for the price of certain jewellery, etc. Mr. Starling and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant. The following evidence was called for the plaintiffs.

Plaintiff Jugal Kishore, examined by Mr. Starling, said that the jewellery was shown by him to Samshuddin. On the 22nd March, Samsuddin took him to Sirdar Diler Jung with one Sorabji Cursetji. He with Sorabji saw the Sirdar, who told him to bring the ornaments the next day. At the first visit he had told the Sirdar that the price was Rs. 60,000. Witness showed the Sirdar the jewellery the next day, and Samshuddin fixed the price at Rs. 50,000 and handed the armlets to the Sirdar, and the time of one and a half month was fixed. The time was fixed by the Sirdar himself. At first Samshuddin and the Sirdar Sahib had some conversation about time, and witness was then called in. The Sirdar then said that Samshuddin had fixed the time at one and a half month, and asked witness whether he was willing to give the ornaments. Witness consented to the time, and the Sirdar dictated the number of the stones to his clerk and told him to write out the contract and to give it to the witness. The clerk went down and wrote it and gave it to the Sirdar, who read it and then handed the same to the witness. The receipt was signed by the Sirdar's agent. There was no "saheb" present at the time. There was no conversation between witness and the Sirdar as to extending the time. (The entries made by the witness in his book and the reply he had received from Kanyalal were put in.) Witness, continuing, said that at the expiration of the time he debited Rs. 50,000 to the Sirdar, and credited the same to Kanyalal.

In cross-examination, witness said that the jewellery was not his own, but he had received it from Benares. Witness was introduced to Sorabji by Samshuddin. He and Sorabji had shown the jewellery to the Sirdar at the first visit. It was not true that the jewellery was not shown to the Sirdar and the price fixed at Rs. 50,000 on the first occasion. Sirdar Sahib, his son, Samshuddin and witness were present at the second visit. Witness went into the room and sat by the Sirdar, when Sumshuddin told witness that he had fixed the price at Rs. 50,000 and the time at one and a half month. Witness did not tell the Sirdar that eight or ten days' delay would be unobjectionable. The owner had written to the witness not to sell as Rajah, Benares, had not the market had not gone down since. Witness had never asked Mr. Willis to make any offer. The custom was that when the time expired the price was demanded.

Sorabji Cursetjee, jeweller, was next examined. He corroborated the plaintiff. Witness said that there was some haggling as to price and time, but they were subsequently settled. Kanyalal clerk, Banu, came to him some time in April or May and asked for extension of time. Witness told this to the plaintiff who refused to grant any time.

In cross-examination witness said that there was no discussion as to four or five months' time. It was said that eight or ten days' delay would not matter much. It was not so said at the time of preparing the receipt. The understanding was that eight or ten days' delay would not matter.

Abdool Hussein Samshuddin in his examination, said that when the Sirdar asked him for the price of the jewellery he told him it might be bought for Rs. 40,000. Witness was asked to settle the price and it was ultimately fixed at Rs. 50,000. The time was discussed, and the plaintiff said that he would grant eight or ten days' time. He persuaded plaintiff and the defendant, and the time was fixed at one and a half month. Some two or four days after the expiration of the time, Bapu came to him and asked for extension of the time. It was not agreed that any delay after the period fixed would not matter much, and after that one and a half month's time was fixed. The custom was that no further time was granted after the period fixed. It was not agreed that any delay after the period fixed would not matter much. The time was afterwards fixed at one and a half month at once.

Cursondas Mathuradas, a Hindu jeweller, was examined as to the custom among jewellers, to the effect that, if jewellery was not returned at the time fixed, the price would be demanded and taken by the vendor.

Manockchand Kapoorchand, a jeweller, gave corroborative evidence, and said that was the invariable practice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said that, in a fixed-time transaction, no days of grace were ever granted.

Kissonchand Manghilal, a native jeweller, said jewellery was sold on credit after fixing the price and the time within which it was returned. If jewellery was not returned within the time, the price was paid. Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said jewellery was given on credit after it had been examined by the purchaser and the price was agreed upon. Witness had known no instance in which any time was given as grace.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Lang said the question was what were the terms on which the goods are sold on the 23rd March? Defendant said he had received the goods for approval, but he never agreed that, if he did not return the goods at the time fixed, he would be bound to pay Rs. 50,000. The receipt drawn up at the time pointed to the accuracy of the defendant's statement. The Rs. 50,000 was mentioned as the excess price, and not the price for which a contract was concluded and agreed upon. If Rs. 50,000 had been agreed upon, the receipt would have been drawn up in quite different terms and in a different form. The evidence showed that the price was not agreed upon. That was the price at which the plaintiff valued the jewellery, not the price which the Sirdar agreed to pay. He did not return it. If he did not return it within the fixed time, he would be liable for damages. The jewellery was worth only about Rs. 25,000; and as the Sirdar was about to leave for Hyderabad, he merely took the ornaments with him to see if they would suit him. No contract could be spelled out of the conversation which took place between the parties. The short evidence which had been called could have no bearing upon a special transaction of this description. The price had not been fixed in this instance at all. There was no agreement here to bind the defendant. He took the goods merely to examine them and see if he would like to buy them. There was no implied agreement that defendant was to pay the Rs. 50,000, in the absence of any such statement in the document showed that that was not the intention of the parties.

His Lordship said he was not satisfied that this was not a contract.

Mr. Lang said that the Sirdar had dictated the terms of the receipt, and he had specially guarded himself against any implication of it as a contract. The Sirdar would state that he never intended that he should return the ornaments or pay the Rs. 50,000. The plaintiff's remedy now was to sue for damages for the detention of the goods. He would be no loser, for according to his own statement, the price had gone up, which would be sufficient to cover the costs both of himself and the defendant's.

His Lordship thought that the defendant's telegram telling his agent in Bombay to ask for an extension of time was inconsistent with the defence about the days of grace.

Mr. Lang said the whole of the evidence and the correspondence should be examined to ascertain the real intent in of the parties. The learned counsel relied upon the telegram as very strongly corroborating the statement of the defence.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany. Evensong Lecture by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and Missions.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Event g Service with Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HINDU MERCHANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared to surrender his client, Kalidas Keshowji, against whom a process was issued by his Worship at the instance of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji, who charged him with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation, in respect of 200 bales of cotton, belonging to the Southern India S. & W. Mill Company.

The information, upon which the warrant had been issued, and which was sworn to by the complainant, was as under:—

"I am a merchant and carry on business in No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, under the name and style of Jehangir Hormusji and Co. Kalidas Keshowji carried on business in Bombay up to the 17th instant under the name of Kalidas Luckmichund and Co. My firm are agents for the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, who have a mill at Madras. I bought on the 18th of January last from the said Kalidas Keshowji, for the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, 300 bales of "fully good" Bengal cotton "to arrive" at Rs. 160 per candy, and on the same day I paid him Rs. 22,500, and received from him the Railway receipts in respect of such cotton. It was agreed between me and the said Kalidas that he should clear the said cotton from the Railway on arrival, and have it surveyed and shipped to Madras by the first steamer after arrival of the cotton in Bombay, and on the 20th of January I accordingly handed the said Kalidas the said Railway receipts to enable him to take delivery of the said cotton. Two hundred bales of cotton arrived in Bombay by the 21st January, and I believe the remaining 100 bales of cotton arrived in Bombay on the following day, but the said Kalidas has only shipped 100 bales. I have been informed, and, verily believe, that the said Kalidas has with the intention of defrauding the said company delivered the said 200 bales of cotton to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, and obtained a loan thereon, and absconded to Damaun or Diu on the night of the 17th instant. I therefore charge the said Kalidas Keshowji with cheating, breach of trust, and misappropriation of the property of the said company, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest."

Mr. F. A. Little appeared for complainant.

Mr. Lowndes applied that his client might be released on bail, but Mr. Little opposed the application.

After some discussion, his Worship refused the application for bail, but on a further application being made by Mr. Lowndes, his Worship passed an order to keep the accused in the lock-up below, instead of being taken to jail.

The charge stands adjourned until Thursday next.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 15th February 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improved portable sugarcane crushing mills and for improvements therein and for improved appliances connected therewith; Arthur William Brooke Molesworth, civil engineer, of 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying or withering tea leaves or similar substances; Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Chari, goldsmith, residing in No. 9, Gangan Street, Washermanpet, Madras, for lifting water from wells and tanks; William Leipel, engineer, of 49, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath, Kent, England, for improvements in steam traps; William Phillips Hall, of No. 80, Broadway, New York city, United States of America, president of the Hall Signal Company, for an improved electric signalling system; William Phillips Hall, of No. 80, Broadway, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, president of the Hall Signal Company, for improvements in railway signalling systems; Taylor Burrows, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, engineer, and Dick Edwards Radclyffe, of 56, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, gentleman, for a machine for breaking or decorticating and scutching fibrous plants, such as sunn, hemp and the like, throughout the length thereof at one operation; John Phillip Rundlett, gentleman, of 24, Ripon Street, Calcutta, for an invention for automatically actuating or pulling punkahs to be called "Rundlett's punkah motor"; George Alexander Dick, of No. 110, Cannon Street, in the city of London, engineer, for improvements in or connected with means or apparatus for compressing, squeezing or squirting heated metals; Edward Ernest Adolphus Kuster, of Julpaigori in Bengal, India, civil engineer, for improvements in or relating to the driving of centrifugal machines; Charles Thompson, of Bridge End Road, Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, England, maker, for improvements in means or apparatus for conveying substances such as grain, minerals, and the like; Augustus Lea Brickneell, mechanical engineer, of No. 2, Horsford Road, Brixton Hill, in the county of London, for improvements in or relating to bicycles and tricycles; Thomas Frederick Doyer, of Pasocovean, in the island of Java, inventor, for a process and machine for husking coffee; John Wallace, of 27, Medows St., Fort, Bombay, civil engineer, and Adolph G. Christiansen, engineer, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, for improvements in terrace roofs and floors.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Bhawani Das, late secretary, Bijnor Agricultural Society, for wood four roller triple squeeze sugarcane-pressing machine to be called the "Babu Mill" or "Babu Shahi Kolhu." (Filed 16th September 1895.); Edward Monson George, Mem. Inst. C. E., late resident engineer, East Indian Railway, for an invention called "George's pull-off" lever and compensator for distant signals, for railways, tramways, and the like." (Filed 11th October 1895.); Roland H. Gahagan, assistant, Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., Bombay, for an improvement in water taps to prevent waste. (Filed 14th January 1896.); William R. Aveline, mechanical engineer, 271, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, for improvement in latrines. (Filed 11th January 1896.); Joseph Thomas Andrews, 39, Blackheath Road, Greenwich, London, mechanical engineer, for improv

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...MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

THE price of Consols in London yesterday advanced 1-16 per cent. to 109 9-16; that of Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 12C. Three and a-half Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. lower, at £65 9-16. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 3-8d., say to 31 5-8d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was 1 1-8 cent dearer, at 79 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks in London further advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. making it 1s. 2 3-8d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¼d.; Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at francs 25·23.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival Americans were unchanged in value; but in other descriptions Egyptian "Fair" Brown was quoted at 5 11-16d.; "Good" Khandeish at 3½d.; and "Fully Good" at 3 5-8d. per lb. The day's Receipts were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

There was but little change in the New York market yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands having remained at 7 7-8 cents, per lb.; while May Futures were 2 points lower, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports (for 2 days) were 31,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season, compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Saturday's and Monday's Receipts	31,000	41,000	21,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,462,000	5,561,000	5,150,000

A further decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy took place in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been quiet. Considerable purchases were made however, exporters having taken 3,000 bales, consisting of 1,600 "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 205-6; 700 Bengal, at Rs. 161-4; 300 Akola, at Rs. 172-3; and 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 173; and Karanja, at Rs. 174; while the Mills have bought 1,000 Barsee, at Rs. 186; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady in tone to-day; but with only a moderate business passing in either market; quotations being all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,720 bales.
Wheat	23,251 owts.
Linseed	39,813 ,,
Rapeseed	1,856 ,,
Gingellyseed	12,286 ,,
Poppyseed	1,015 ,,
Groundnuts	11,681 ,,
Castorseed	5,912 ,,
Rice	2,772 ,,

FREIGHTS have remained quiet in tone to-day at nominally previous quotations, but there has been little or nothing to test prices.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates receded therefrom 1-16 to 3-32d. for Bank remittance, and about 1-16d. for Merchants' Bills during the day, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 23-32 to 11-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1·55 to 1·54½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day at a decline of ¼ per cent. from yesterday's closing quotations, which became 1-16 per cent. more at the close, rates leaving off at 107 for cash and the near settlement, and 107 7-16 for the end of April account.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been reported in this market to-day, and in the case of several Mill Shares prices have advanced to our quotations, say Manockjee Petit, by Rs. 35; Imperial Cotton, by Rs. 5; and China, and Oriental, Rs. 2½ each; In Press shares there has been a decline of Rs. 2½, in New Berar; and Re. 1¼, in Mofussil; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 1¼, say to Rs. 1,415 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right.

With effect from to-morrow, Saturday, the 22nd of February, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas seven via Suez or Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom reduced by one anna. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Aden via Bombay, decreased by two annas to Penang, Singapore, Tonquin via Madras, Egypt all places via Suez, decreased by three annas to Hongkong, Shanghai, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Madras, New York State, United States and Canada, via Teheran or Suez, decreased by four annas to Manila via Madras, Cape Town, Mauritius, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Durban, Seychelles via Bombay. Aden decreased by five annas to Queensland via Madras, and by six annas to Japan via Madras.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	11	18 a.m.	54	1
Teheran	25	2	35 p.m.	...	14
Suez	35	3	0 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 25th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
,, Karachi	...	12	...	+1
,, Madras	...	40	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,37,000	4,000	3,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	247	514	9	770
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,85,000	10,41,000	18,000	15,47,000
Total for weeks	6,02,000	12,78,000	22,000	19,02,000
OR Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,208	2,63,677	1,741	3,73,626
Per mile of Ry do.	234	572	4	810
Total to corresponding date do.	5,81,203	13,23,391	17,450	19,25,044

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 18,626
Ditto to date..... ,, 28,044

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 24.

10 p.m. ... 76·1

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

6 a.m. ... 72
10 a.m. ... 77·6
2 p.m. ... 80·6
6 p.m. ... 80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

HUBLI.

BIRTH.

HOGG—February 22, at Hubli, the wife of A. J. Hogg, S. M. R., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PINKERTON—February 8, at Luckipore Tea Estate, Cachar the wife of W Pinkerton, of a daughter.

ROE—February 9, at Amraoti, Camp, Berar, the wife of Surgeon-Major R B Roe, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WALLIKER—MODGET—February 18, at St Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev T M H Wood, Chaplain, Charles Samuel Walliker, of Kuttal Tea Estate, Cachar, to Ethel Constance Modget, fourth daughter of Captain C Modget, Mussoorie.

WALKER—LLEWHELLIN—February 17, at Chupra, I S S Walker, of Nawada Factory, Chumparun, to Frances Anne widow of the late P M Llewhellin, of Rajapatti Factory, Chupra.

DEATH.

SMITH—February 14, at Glenview Hotel, Coonoor, Colin M Smith, late of Calcutta, aged 60 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

A BOLD and important suggestion, having the merit of originality, was made by Mr. George Cotton at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the management of the guaranteed railway lines when the time comes for Government to exercise the option of taking them over. Briefly put the suggestion is that the railways should be administered not by Government, but by Trusts, paying fixed interest on their bonds, and allowing all other profits to be absorbed in the cheapening of rates and improving the facilities of transport. Before discussing the proposal on it its merits, we may remark that it cannot be put out of court as a premature one, for in regard to both the large companies whose administrative offices are in Bombay the time is past approaching when Government will be obliged to seriously grapple with the question. If Lord Elgin completes the full term of his exalted office as the first representative of Her Majesty in this country, a decision will have been arrived at in regard to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway before he hands over the seals of office to his successor. Men of business already discern in the much increased stringency of Government control of late in all the details of the administration of the guaranteed railways, an indication that the Indian authorities do not intend to renew the existing leases. Under the contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the G. I. P. Company, dated 17th August, 1849, and renewed on 30th November, 1870, the Secretary of State has the power to give notice within six months of 17th August, 1899, of his intention to purchase the undertaking, and in that event may acquire it either on the 30th June or 31st December 1900, according as notice is given before or after the first day of the twentieth century. The Secretary of State further has the option of determining whether the repayment of share capital shall be in cash or by an annuity, expiring on the 16th August, 1948, the amount being determined by the average price of the stock for the three years previous to the date of the notice of purchase. If the repayment is in annuities, "the annuity shall be at such a price as would enable the person to whom it is given to obtain the same cash for it by sale as he would have got if he had been paid in cash." Almost identical conditions of purchase are made in the contracts existing between Government and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, with the exception that the date for acquiring the line is six years later, the 31st December, 1905, or 30th June, 1906, according as notice is given before or after 1st July, 1905. The other guaranteed main trunk lines—and Mr. Cotton's suggestion is limited to the trunk lines—will all fall due in the course of the next few years. As Lord Sandhurst admitted at Ahmedabad a few days ago, the wheels of Government in regard to railway matters move very slowly. The local administrations have to refer all questions of importance to the Government of India, and they in turn submit their views to the Secretary of State, and between these authorities official correspondence drags its weary way month after month, and often year after year, before a decision is arrived at. Mr. Cotton is not therefore a moment too soon in advancing a proposal which, whatever may be its reception by administrators on the spot, is certain to meet from permanent officials at the India Office the spirit of distrust, not to say of stubborn opposition, invariably exhibited there in regard to any new idea affecting public policy.

The text upon which Mr. Cotton founded his suggestion, was that portion of the report of the Chamber which deals with the correspondence that has taken place between the Committee of the Chamber and the Railway Companies regarding the wide divergence between the rates of freight on seeds and wheat from Delhi, Agra, and the intermediate stations to Bombay as compared with Calcutta. The correspondence which began a long time since was still proceeding at the end of the year, although the Committee had shown the companies very conclusively that the existing incidence is very unfair to Bombay. Of course this does not arise from any desire on the part of the executive officers of the G. I. P and the B. B. and C. I. Railways to benefit Calcutta to the detriment of the city in which they themselves reside. It is simply due to the fact that in face of the competition of other lines they are compelled to cheapen their rates to Calcutta, while in regard to Bombay they can do as they please. Willing as they are to meet local wishes they do not find it to the interests of the shareholders to make reductions for traffic which cannot come here by alternative routes. Although the Government have direct powers of veto over the proposals of the railway companies, anomalies exist in India quite as injurious to trade as those which are to be found in Great Britain and other countries, where the lines all belong to private capitalists. As a practical man of business Mr. Cotton accepts this state of affairs as an inevitable feature of a system under which the administration of the railways remains in the hands of those whose first duty it is to make as large a profit as they can for the shareholders. Hence he proposes that the Chambers of Commerce in this country should take advantage of the impending termination of the guarantee contracts to press upon Government the desirability of paying off the shareholders by means of money raised on bonds, at fixed rates of interest, and of administering the lines by Trusts. The first duty of these Trusts would be not to earn large dividends, but to see that the trade of the country was benefited by expending any surplus that might be obtained over and above the interest payable on the bonds in improving facilities and cheapening rates. Mr. Cotton contends that reduction of charges is absolutely necessary if India is to hold her own in the foreign markets against growing competition from rivals possessing great economic advantages. He argues with considerable force that such reductions cannot be expected by the working of the lines by the State any more than by their continuance as guaranteed railways, inasmuch as the Finance Minister would be anxious for the railways to show a handsome surplus, and would find many ways of spending the money. Mr. Cotton applies to the trunk lines of India the argument which Mr. Henniker-Heaton uses regarding the British postal service—that they should be worked not to provide the national exchequer with an annual profit, but to add to the usefulness of the system itself, as a means of improving the commerce of the country.

At first sight this proposal to municipalise in the fullest sense of the word the trunk railways, seems a boldly novel one to apply to a country like India. Mr. Cotton, however, had not to go far afield for an example of the successful working of such a policy. The Bombay Port Trust exists on a basis precisely identical to that which is now proposed for the railway. A quarter-of-a-century ago, all the foreshore properties on the harbour side of Bombay were acquired by the State and committed to the charge of the Trust, and the experiment has been abundantly successful. As Mr. Cotton remarked, the Trust is one of the best and most economical public bodies in the world, and whatever profit is gained over and above the interest on the bonds goes to a reduction of the dues. It is managed economically by a chairman who, to use Mr. Cotton's words, "guards its affairs most jealously," and by Trustees, who are all business men, concerned not to earn large dividends, but to see that the interests of the Port generally are protected and advanced. The suggestion for placing the railways on a similar basis has the cordial support of Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust, who in a letter to Mr. Cotton puts the case in the following concrete form:—"A railway, say, earning Rs. 100 lakhs, expends Rs. 45 lakhs, has net receipts of Rs. 55 lakhs, equal to seven per cent. on the capital, whereas if a Trust which is responsible only for market rates of interest such as are paid by all public bodies—say 4 per cent.—a gross revenue of Rs. 76 lakhs only would be necessary, and that would enable you to devote the remaining Rs. 24 lakhs to the reduction of railway rates." To the objection that Government would lose the direct benefit from the railways to which they are entitled after all these years of responsibility to make good any deficiency in earnings, Mr. Cotton points out that by improving trade the plan would raise exchange and consequently be of enormous indirect benefit to the Imperial Exchequer. He supports the premises that trade would be benefited by pointing to the conclusions arrived at by a Committee of experts sent out by the English Chambers of Commerce to discover the causes of the enormous strides made by the iron trade of Belgium and Germany in competition with that of Great Britain. They found that the main cause of this diversion of trade from England to the Continent was not smallness of wages, and higher technical education, as had been supposed, but the cheapness of the facilities the iron founders of those countries possess for getting their material to the ports. The average man is apt to look upon Trusts and syndicates with equal suspicion, and doubtless it is possible for some strong arguments to be advanced against Mr. Cotton's proposal. But to say the least, it is worthy of the most careful consideration both from administrators and from business men, and it should elicit considerable discussion while there is yet time for public opinion to influence the lines of the policy the Indian authorities must soon adopt.

EXCHANGE, which reached 1s. 2¾d. on Monday in Calcutta and Bombay, receded slightly yesterday, apparently on account of a temporary fall in Indian paper in London, due to speculators buying last week beyond the immediate requirements of the market. But on the whole the tendency is upwards, and may be expected to continue so for some weeks, or even months to come. The rupee was on Monday only one farthing below 1s. 3d.; a week before it stood at 1s. 2½, showing the progress that can be made in eight days when the conditions are favourable. There is a large rice crop in Burma, the largest perhaps ever known, valued at £9,000,000, nearly sixteen crores; that crop will be largely exported, and has to be financed. In India there is a large cotton crop, which is being forwarded to Bombay, whence in due time a considerable part of it will be shipped to Europe. Rice and cotton therefore greatly help exchange. On the other hand, the heavy imports of cotton yarns in anticipation of the imposition of the cotton duties overtook the market which has not yet worked off the whole of the superfluous consignments. Consequently the foreign imports are at present less than the average; which again helps exchange. The sale of Council Bills beyond the usual current requirements has acted in the same direction. The Secretary of State can without inconvenience hold out for higher terms for his bills. It is true that a great deal of silver—one hundred and fifty lakhs worth—has been shipped, and a considerable quantity of gold. But such imports have no longer the effect of sending exchange down several annas, as was the case last year and the year before. Buyers up-country are beginning to be chary of exchanging their rupees for cheap silver, for they have found that the rupee has an increasing value, while silver is not always saleable in the bazaar at cost price. Silver, therefore, hangs heavily on the hands of the speculative importer, who no longer finds people in the Mofussil eager so to purchase.

IT is the same with gold. The rise of exchange is against the importer, who may have to effect sales at a loss. Meanwhile he has to pay eight or nine per cent. interest on the money paid for the gold, while looking for purchasers to take it off his hands. It is probable that much of the gold at present in the market or *en route* will return whence it came, going to swell the volume of "Indian exports," and thus help to accentuate the upward tendency of exchange. What this means to the revenue of the Government of India can be understood when we remember that the Budget for the financial year now drawing to a close put the rupee at 13·09d. The Budget for the ensuing year will be one penny half-penny higher at least, making Sir James Westland's task much lighter than it would otherwise have been. The gain in exchange will benefit the treasury, and it is to be hoped the tax-payer, directly by a large saving in the Home remittances, and indirectly by a very appreciable saving under the head of compensation for loss by exchange granted to Government servants. There is happily no reason to apprehend any violent or even appreciable reaction in the shape of a proportionate fall in exchange. There is a general belief that exchange will be more stable in future than it has been in the past. This feeling of confidence accounts for the remarkable improvement in the quotations of Indian securities in the London market.

THE *Indian Textile Journal*, whose editor is a man of wide technical ability, publishes an article in which the defects of the present system of technical education are displayed. The technical education that will alone benefit India, says the writer, is based on no profound familiarity with costly machines, tools and instruments, but on a sound knowledge of simple appliances and their multitude of uses. For the vast majority of artisans in this country what is wanted is undoubtedly that which the writer indicates, though for the men who are trained specially for employment in large industrial centres instruction as to the manner in which costly machine tools are utilised cannot be accounted as so much time and trouble thrown away. But as the writer in the *Textile Journal* urges, one unfortunate effect of the present system of technical education is to be observed in many places. For example, a perfect mania prevails for screw-cutting lathes where they are not wanted—in places where there is neither a drilling machine nor a decent parallel vice. Here the turner requires a labourer to work the treadle for him, and does the work with the slide rest that would be done in half the time by hand. From this and similar instances he has observed, the writer is induced to believe that the programme of technical schools in India requires a thorough revision. Many of the subjects now taught he would have abandoned, only those being retained for which there is palpable need. Ornamental machine tools he would keep outside the technical institute, as they stand in the way of manual dexterity that can be acquired most easily at the student age. Though the article is brief it is suggestive, and no doubt if the writer pursue the subject he may be able to make out a case so strong as to attract the attention of Government. The article is but the first step in the advocacy of reform. The time has arrived for a thorough review of the methods and results of technical education in India.

THE Karachi Port Trust Bill will be further considered at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council. In response to the strong objections that have been urged against the proposal to deprive the Municipality of both the members, which it is now entitled to elect to the Board of Trustees, the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred, while considering that the representation of the Municipality is not "absolutely essential," have introduced an amendment whereby that body is to retain one member. If it is not "absolutely essential" it is at least desirable that the Municipality should be adequately represented on the Trust. Between two public authorities whose areas of administration meet each other little differences are sure to arise from time to time, and there is no better way of settling them than by having the views of the one Board represented on the other. No case has been made out for even a partial disfranchisement of the Karachi Municipality, and we hope that the Government and the Legislative Council will pause before they assent thereto.

A DEPUTATION of the Committee of the Municipal Corporation, appointed to confer with Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit in respect of certain conditions attached to her offer to contribute five lakhs of rupees for a public hall in Bombay, waited upon her at her bungalow on the Gowalia Tank Road on Monday afternoon. The deputation consisted of Mr. G. W. Roughton, President, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, and Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary. Bai Dinbai courteously received the deputation with the assistance of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and her grandson Mr. Jeejeebboy Framjee Petit. After a lengthy conversation, Bai Dinbai agreed that the building of the hall should be executed by the Municipal Engineer, but she adhered to her condition that any excess over the sum of five lakhs of rupees should be borne by the Municipality, and not by her. After the interchange of social amenities, the deputation retired.

THE Bombay Port Trust adopted its Budget estimates at a meeting held yesterday. A total expenditure of seven lakhs and ninety thousand rupees is provided for, allotted as follows:—To the Prince's Dock, Rs. 1,03,600; Victoria Dock, Rs. 1,56,400; Merewether Dry Dock, Rs. 4,000; New Works (ordinary), Rs. 4,76,000; Establishment, Rs. 50,000. These items leave out Rs. 78,000, of the provision for the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh untouched, which will be available for payment to Government in reduction of debt.

WE understand that Major Scott, R.E., has resigned the seat upon the Corporation, to which he was appointed by Government.

LADY SANDHURST, accompanied by Captain Walton, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, visited the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, on Monday afternoon. She was received at the entrance by the medical gentleman in charge, Surgeon-Major Peters, the house-surgeon, Dr. Esdon, and the assistant surgeons, Mr. Jamsetjee Pochajee Pocha and Mr. J. Mistri. Lady Sandhurst went over the whole hospital and made numerous enquiries, especially with regard to the patients in the amputation ward. In the female ward, her ladyship learned with satisfaction the particulars connected with the case of a female patient, whose nose had been cut off by her inhuman husband. Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel D. N. Parakh, before he went on leave, had skilfully provided a substitute, for the missing organ of smell, and it looked very much like a natural one. Having thanked Surgeon-Major Peters, for the trouble he had taken, her ladyship left the hospital.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER ERISK, under the command of Captain F. St. G. Rich, sailed yesterday for Muscat.

IT is said to be in contemplation to introduce the Abkari Act into Kathiawar at no distant date.

WITH a view to evince their sympathy with the objects of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the members of the Victoria Theatrical Company give a performance of "Harischandra" on the 10th proximo, in aid of the funds of the Society. The performance will be under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, president, and members of the managing committee of the Society. Yesterday, the scholars of the various schools in the town competing for the prizes for the best essays on kindness to animals were given two hours, from eleven to one, to write the essays.

IT has been arranged to call a public meeting, to-morrow, at the Rajkote Library, with a view to concert measures to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Chester Macnaughten, late Principal of the Rajkumar College. The meeting will be presided over by Colonel Hancock, the Political Agent of Kathiawar.

SMALL-POX appears to be on the increase in Karachi, no less than 86 cases being recorded from the 1st to the 20th instant, of which 8 proved fatal. There have been altogether 190 cases

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DR. JAMESON'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Nothing is known yet as to where or when Dr. Jameson will land, but it is reported that he will appear to-day at the Bow Street Police Court, where the Duke of Abercorn is waiting to offer bail for him.

LORD SALISBURY ON PROTECTION.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury denied that he had ever argued in favour of protection, and said he did not believe that protective duties on articles of the first necessity would ever be adopted by Great Britain.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 25.

It is stated here that General Pelloux will supersede General Baratieri, in command of the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

More troops are under orders for Abyssinia.

THE SIAM TREATY.

PARIS, FEB. 24.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, a discussion took place on the Siam Treaty. M. Berthelot said that the negotiations with England had been conducted in a spirit of conciliation, and he hoped the same spirit would lead to an arrangement in other questions.

RUSSIA AND THE KOREA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 24.

It is declared here that Russia does not intend to occupy the Korea, but is entitled to guarantee its complete autonomy.

A BOMBAY REGIMENT FOR EAST AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The 24th Bombay Infantry has been definitely selected as the regiment to proceed to East Africa. The Regiment will embark immediately for Mombassa. The Regiment is at present at Chaman. The following are the names of its officers :—Major Pearson, Commanding ; Captains Tulloch and Jacob ; Lieutenants Walters, Twigg, Wooldrige, Tarver, Michell, and Holbrooke ; and Surgeon-Major Masani.

REWARDS FOR CHITRAL.

The issue of a gratuity has been sanctioned to all officers and non-commissioned officers and men and regimental followers, including the Imperial Service troops and levies engaged in the Chitral Expedition up to the 15th August last.

The troops of the Reserve Brigade, who did not cross the frontier, are not eligible for gratuity.

The gratuity will also be admissible to the heirs of those killed in action, or who died of disease during the operations.

The gratuity will be issued at the rate of Rs. 24 per share to all British troops according to rank of the recipient upon a scale, ranging from 252 shares to the Lieut.-General Commanding the Force to one share to class five of non-commissioned officers and men. Gratuity to Native troops will be issued on a scale varying from Rs. 120, to a Resaldar-Major, to Rs. 12 to a Private. The total amount may be roughly reckoned at five lakhs.

A MEMORIAL FOR CHITRAL.

A movement has been set on foot for raising a memorial to the officers and men (both British and Native) who lost their lives in the action, or by illness during the late campaign in Chitral. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of something similar to that of the Mackeson monument at Peshawur, and that it should be erected in some conspicuous site in Nowshera, which was the official base of operations. A committee has been formed to carry out the proposal and receive subscriptions.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Council, Sir James Westland will move that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code be passed, and Sir Alexander Miller will make a similar motion in respect to the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act 1882.

Babu Mohini Mohun Roy will ask the Government to state the grounds for the proposed transfer of the Chittagong District and Chittagong Division to Assam, and whether there is any truth in the rumour that the transfer of Dacca and Mymensingh to Assam is also under consideration.

A question will also be asked by the Hon. Mr. Bhuskate regarding the settlement work in the Central Provinces.

THE GERMAN TRAVELLERS.

Count Finckenstein and Baron Seidlitz have returned to Calcutta from a trip to Burma. The former, who is in German Forest Department, has been making enquiries as to forest working in India, and leaves with Baron Seidlitz for the N.-W. P. in a few days.

THE DIRECTOR OF RAILWAYS' TOUR.

Mr. J. R. Bell's tour has been slightly modified. He leaves Rangoon on the 7th March, and will pass through Madras and inspect the Nilgiri Railway, and arrive in Bombay on the 17th, returning to Calcutta on the 23rd.

THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt having completed the enquiry into the condition of the River Hooghly, left last night *en route* for England. His report will be written at Home.

THE ANDAMANS FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Heinig, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been posted to the Andamans to relieve Mr. Lloyd.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

...inal communication regarding the opium ques... is expected from the Chinese Government ...gh the British Consul at Shanghai in a few ...

It is now quite certain that an amicable ...ment will be arranged, as the Chinese authori... seem anxious to meet us half-way.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE CURRENCY RESERVE.

...question in connection with the Bill to ...e for the addition of two crores of rupees ...e Paper Currency Reserve will be post... indefinitely.

...e Despatch is expected from the Secretary of ...e in May or June next.

...APPOINTMENT.

...olonel Glasgow, it has now been finally decided, ...be appointed Brigadier-General to command ...ating) the District, second-class, vice General ...pple.

...HE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

...Conor is now on duty in connection with ...tion of statistics in connection with the ... Budget.

...NT DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

... been held into the recent dyna... The evidence of Mr. Harris, ...representing Messrs. Nobel and ...that the explosion was probably ...toration and decomposition ac... and that there would probably ...ast, followed by explosion.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A DECCAN SARDAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AMRAOTI, FEB. 25.

Mr. Khaparde gave an evening party at his house in honour of Shri Baba Mabaraj, a prominent first-class Deccan Sardar, who came here, last Thursday, to settle his daughter's marriage with Mr. Khaparde's son. The building was tastefully decorated and beautifully illuminated. The party was largely attended by European and Native ladies and gentlemen, for whose amusement a European band was in attendance, while the Native singing greatly amused the European guests. After a formal introduction, the Sardar exchanged words with and enjoyed the company of all present. Sardar Baba Mabaraj by his agreeable disposition endeared himself to many here coming in contact with him.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

BARODA, FEB. 25.

The case against the Gaekwar's opium farmer's men came, yesterday, before Captain Brown. Mr. Rustom, Assistant Collector, stated that the farmer was surreptitiously selling opium in the British Districts for some months past. On information he, with Inspector Good and others, went to the Baroda Station. The farmer's partner, Maneckial, gave to informer a sample, and promised to sell two maund, and received from informer Rs. 760-12. In the night he gave opium at Patej and Misgaum. After this the Assistant Collector applied for pardon to one of the accused. The application was granted. Accused stated that he acted under Maneckial's orders, and gave opium to a Hindu, who, he now learnt, was a Government servant. The magistrate having tendered pardon, transferred the case to the Broach District Magistrate. Maneckial being in Baroda, his arrest at present was impossible. Mr. Rustom, through Captain Cox, applied to the State for inspection of the farmer's books.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Marseilles, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, from Calcutta., Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Paramatta arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here at daylight yesterday.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The mail steamers Valetta, from Aden, and Pekin from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 24th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo, for Honkong, on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9-16
Bar Silver	31 5-8

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council is fixed for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The list of business includes the inevitable array of questions and the following papers :—

1 Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 59, dated the 9th January 1896—Returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

2 Extracts from the Director of Public Instructions report No. 7255, dated the 20th February 1895, referred to in the reply to question No. 7 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.

3 Statement referred to in the reply to the question put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.

4 Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1895 (a Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886).

5 Memorial from the Municipality of Karachi, dated the 21st January 1896.

6 Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 182, dated the 27th January 1896.

7 Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 369, dated the 14th February 1896, and enclosures.

8 Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of amending the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

III.—BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1 A Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886—"Second Reading."

2 A Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891—"First Reading."

3 Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations—Consideration in detail.

IV.—notices of motion :—

1 The Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mheta will propose the following amendments in the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, as amended by the Select Committee :—

I.—In Section 2, line 8, for the word "eleven" to "substitute" the word "twelve."

II.—For Section 3 to "substitute" the following :—

In Section 7 of the said Act for the word "two" where it follows the word "behalf" the word "three" shall be substituted and the words "from among their own number" which follow the word "Karachi" shall be omitted.

2 The Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak will propose the following amendment in the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, as amended by the Select Committee :—

(1) In Section 3, lines 5—7, after the word "three" to omit the words "and for the word 'two' where it follows the words 'commerce and the word 'one.'"

3 The Honourable Mr. T. R. McLellan will propose the addition of the following Section in the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886 :—

"17. For paragraph 3 of Section 69 of the said Act there shall be substituted the following :—

"3 In this Section 'public securities' means securities of the Government of India, Karachi and Bombay Municipal debentures and debentures or other securities issued by the Karachi Harbour Board, by the Board or by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay."

4 The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad will propose the following amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, as proposed by the Select Committee :—

I.—In Rule 12, to add at the end, the words "and any other Member may, with the permission of the President, speak once by way of explanation."

II.—In Rule 17 between the words "shall" and "furnish" to insert the words "at least two days before the date of the Meeting."

III.—In Rule 20, line 6, for the word "seven" to substitute the word "three."

IV.—In Rule 35 to add the following :—

"When the publication of a Bill shall under Rules 21 and 22 have been ordered by the Council to be made in any native language or languages, the Select Committee shall in their report specify the date on which the Bill has been so published and the Report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee shall likewise be published in such language or languages in the "Bombay Government Gazette," unless the Special Committee shall for reasons to be recorded in their Report consider that such publication is unnecessary."

V.—In Rule 38, line 4, for the word "five" to substitute the word "two."

5 The Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak will propose the following amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, as proposed by the Select Committee :—

(1) For Rule 21, to substitute the present Rule 14.

(2) In Rule 38, line 4, for the words "five days" to substitute the words "two days."

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

SEVEN events on yesterday's programme for the second day of the Bombay race meeting and only a short time in which to get such a heavy card through, must have taxed the energies of the officials to their utmost. To their credit, however, be it said they all performed their duties in the most commendable manner, and enabled the sporting public who incline to racing to enjoy another very pleasant day on the turf. There were fewer spectators along the course, but the enclosure was more crowded than on the opening day. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sandhurst were present, as was also Prince Francis of Teck. In the third race Noor Mahomed fell off his mount just after the start. Fortunately he sustained no injury, and except for this slight accident the meeting passed off in the most pleasant manner.

1ST RACE.—"The Grand Stand Purse." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 1,200, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for all horses. Weight—Weight for age and class reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races of the advertised value of Rs. 1,000, 3lbs. extra for each such race. Accumulative. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 1895, 4lbs. ; Maidens, 8lbs.

Surg Major Armstrong's ch aus geld, The Driller, 9st 12lb, Owner	1
The Hyderabad Confederacy's and Aga Coochick Shah's bl w b, Tantallon, 10st 4lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr Lyndon's b w m, Miss Dolly, 8st 10lbs, Robinson	3

Betting ; 2 to 1 on the Driller, 5 to 2 against Tantallon, and 6 to 1 against Miss Dolly. Totaliser prices : Re. 1 return Re. 1-8 ; Rs. 10 return Rs. 16 ; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 169.

On the fall of the flag the trio went off well together. Tantallon and Miss Dolly then drew to the front until the second mill on the far side of the course was reached. The Driller now drew up and commenced to make the running. On entering the straight he was cantering a length ahead of the other two, and romped in an easy winner by a length. Tantallon was second, and Miss Dolly third. Time—1 min. 48 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Innovation Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 1,000, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 ; the second horse to receive Rs. 200 from the starting sweepstakes. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap, to be published the day before the race.

Mr Allen's b w gold, Forest Lodge, 9st 12lbs Mr Locke	1
Mr Essan bin Khalifa's g a gal, Rustum, 9st 6lbs, Namah	2
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 10st 12lb Robinson	3
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p, Ringleader, 10st, 5 lb. Ebrahim	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Muslavi, 9st 13lbs, C B Mahomed	0

Betting started 2 to 1 against Forest Lodge, 5 to 1 against Bismarck and Rustum, 6 to 1 against Ringleader, 8 to 1 against Muslavi, and 12 to 1 against Grain and Miaban. Totaliser prices : Re. 1 return Rs. 2 ; Rs. 10 return Rs. 22 ; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 389.

An opportunity of judging of the utility or otherwise of the new starting machine, which was used for the first time, in this race, was given to the public. After a lengthy wait it was seen that the field were off. Bismarck at once jumped away, and gained a lead of some five or six lengths which he maintained until a little past the second mill. Here Forest Lodge and Rustom drew up with him. At the straight he was beaten, but continued on. Forest Lodge was first by a head, Rustum second, and Bismarck third. Time—1 min. 22½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 740 (Rs. 240 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 500 added from the fund), with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 25. For Arab ponies landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1895. Weight—Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners of race of the advertised value of Rs. 500 :—once, 7lbs. ; twice or once of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, 1st. Conditions—Only ponies actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and ponies, which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

H H Aga Khan's g a p Rustum, 8st 11lbs, Robinson	1
Mr B's ch a p Sprite, 9st 3lbs, Globs	2
Mr Sulliman Rummah's b a p Rummah, 9st 3lbs, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Abdool Mouhen Ammah's g a p Hugas, 8st 3lbs, Namah	0

The betting ran 5 to 2 against Rummah, 4 to 1 against Sprite, 5 to 1 against Chorister, and 12 to 1 against the rest. Totaliser prices, Re. 1 return Rs. 8 ; Rs. 10 return Rs. 82 ; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 825.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the horses in line. Before they could be induced to face the flag, no less than three false starts were made. When the flag finally fell, the whole lot went off in a bunch. Burzoo gained a capital start, which he maintained until half-way up the straight. Here he was collared by Sprite and Rummah. Burzoo, however, held his advantage and won by a length, there being half-a-length between Sprite and Rummah. Time—56¼ secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup." Distance—R. C. and a distance. Rs. 2,500, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 ; the second horse to get Rs. 500, and the third horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the sweepstakes. For all Arabs. Weight—Handicap to be published by the 1st February, 1896. Penalties—Winners of a race after the publication of weights to carry 3lbs. extra for each win.

Mr N S A J's ch a h, Inkerman, 8st 3lbs, Pugh	1
Mr H E A W's ch a h, Cæsar, 8st 11lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Mr F A W's g a h, Martaban, 9st 8lbs, Mr Locke	3
H H Aga Khan's g a h, Venture, 10st 6lbs, Robinson	0

In the ring 5 to 2 was laid against Venture, 4 to 1 against Inkerman, 5 to 1 against Martaban and Cæsar, 6 to 1 against Red Jacket, and 12 to 1 against the rest. Totaliser prices : Re. 1 ; return Rs. 3-8 ; Rs. 10 return Rs. 35 : and Rs. 100 return Rs. 356.

A splendid view of the start, which was made at the distance, was obtained from the stand. Red Jacket went away from the field with a rush, the Bey was second with Inkerman, and Venture close on his heels. Rounding the course, Red Jacket still kept ahead, Venture and Martaban following him closely. At the second mile Inkerman commenced to creep up, and just before reaching the straight went to the front and was some six lengths ahead. Just on the post a game struggle was made by Cæsar and Martaban. At the post they were about half-a-length behind Inkerman, who during this while had been cantering. The finish was : Inkerman, Cæsar and Martaban, the rest nowhere. Time—R. C. and distance, 3min. 13secs. ; mile and a-half, 2min. 57secs.

5TH RACE.—"New Race Galloway Selling Race." Distance—¼ mile. Rs. 500. A selling race for all Galloways 13-3 and under. English and Australians 13-3 to carry 1lbs. ; Arabs and C.-B.'s 13-3 to carry 3lbs. 12lbs., to be sold for Rs. 1,500 ; 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Weight for inches. Entrance Rs. 30 which constitutes starting declaration to be in half an hour before the race.

Col Radcliffe's g a g, Memory, 8st 12lbs, K Mahomed	1
Col Radcliffe's c h Arab g Greymi, 8st 2lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Aga Junghi Shahas ch a g, Russian, 9st 5lbs, Aga S Shah	3
Mr Sasoon's Phillip, 7st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed	0

The betting was 3 to 1 against Director, Hakim and Russian, 5 to 1 against Memory, 8 to 1 against Greymiss and Nadir, and 12 to 1 against the rest. Totaliser prices : Re. 1 return Rs. 5 ; Rs. 10 return Rs. 51 ; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 518.

There was an excellent start. Directly the flag fell the field went off in a heap. Nadir and Russian drew ahead until the distance was reached. Memory then crept up and shot to the front, a position he kept under heavy whipping until the finish. Greymiss was second and Russian third. Time—55secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes." Distance—¾ mile. Rs. 600, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. galloways 13-3 and under ; and other classes 13-2 and under. Weight—Weight for inches, 13-3 to carry 11st. ; 3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. Arabs allowed 10lbs. C.-B.'s 15lbs. Penalties—Winners ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. ; winners of the aggregate advertised value of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs. ; or of Rs. 5,000, 1st., in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 1895, 5lbs. ; Maidens, 10lbs. Qualification as in Rule 10 of the "General Conditions."

Mr Allen's b w gold Forest Lodge, 10st 9lbs, Mr Locke	1
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco, 8st 8lbs, Robinson	2
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal Rishan, 9st 11lbs, K Mahomed	3

Betting went 3 to 2 against Forest Lodge, 7 to 2 against Sirocco, 5 to 1 against Rishan, and 12 to 1 against the others.

This was another machine-started race and resulted in a fair start. Rishan went away followed by Electric and Sirocco. Forest Lodge was off last. He quickly came to the front, and had it all his own way until the finish, cantering past the post. Sirocco was second, and Rishan third.

7TH RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse." Distance—1¼ mile. Rs. 500 with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight—Weight for age. Allowance—Galloway, 5 lb.

Mr Sylvester's b a gal, Said, W O	0

The next meeting will be on Thursday, when there will be an excellent programme.

THE TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

OPINIONS OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN LADY VISITOR.

A LADY, well known both in Bombay and Poona, who was in Johannesberg on the fateful day of Jameson's gallant stand at Krugersdorp, returned to this city the other day, after a four or five months' residence in South Africa. In the course of a conversation with one of our representatives the lady in question said that she feared she had little to say with which the public was not already familiar. But notwithstanding this modest disclaimer, she gave a few very interesting indications of the true position of affairs so far as she had been able to judge. She remarked that the late crisis was really no matter of surprise to most of the residents in Johannesberg, for preparations for a rising had been in progress for fully two years. Jameson went to the Transvaal in response to appeals for help, and would have been joined by the ringleaders in the agitation, and others, but for the fact that it was unsafe for them to take up arms, since the secret of the planned attack had been sold by treacherous confidants to the Dutch. For two years guns had been secretly put in the mines, and ammunition had been stored. The whole agitation was due to a few unprincipled adventurers, who wanted to make money out of the gold mines of the Transvaal. Although people were expecting a sudden surprise of some kind or other, the places of business were as bright as possible at Christmas time, and everywhere there was an appearance of wealth and comfort.

"Yes, you are right," continued the lady, in reply to a further question, "the morals of Johannesberg are not of the best. The Uitlanders are men of all kinds and nationalities, who simply go there to make money, and spend it in gambling and drinking. They seem to think that when they get there they are quite out of the reach of all law, and that they can go ahead and do what they like. The fact that the proportion of women in the population is so small has a great deal to do with the low tone of the place. At the same time it is not correct to say that it is unsafe for respectable ladies to walk down the streets. Of course, the men look very inquisitively at new comers of the opposite sex, but if they receive no encouragement they do not attempt any molestation or rudeness I have walked down Commission Street and passed the Share Exchange at various hours of the day without the slightest interference."

Discussing the characteristics of President Kruger, our informant said that he was a man of strong mind and resolute will. He scarcely treated the Uitlanders with the consideration that was due to them, but at the same time they had themselves to blame for this to a large extent. A relative of hers, Mr. J. B. Robinsoo, who had just started a big bank in Johannesberg, was a great personal friend of Oom Paul, and while he regretted the President's disinclination to advance with the times in his methods of government, he had a high opinion of him for his honesty and his integrity of purpose. She continued : "The Boers are very respectable people, and the Dutch children are wonderfully respectful to their parents and superiors, far more so than are English children. I think that where Oom Paul ought most to give way is in regard to the insistence of the use of the Dutch language for all legal and public documents. This is a constant source of irritation, delay, and annoyance to the foreign residents, and it is only right that they should be enabled to resort to English as an alternative language to Dutch in legal and other documents."

Coming to deal more particularly with the events of last December, our lady informant said : "There was absolutely no unity amongst the Uitlanders. For instance, when they began to hold mass meetings to protest against the exclusion from political riot, and when some revolutionary talk was indulged in the Germans gave it to be distinctly understood that they would not go against the Boers, and the Scotchmen and French did the same. All respectable people kept aloof from the agitation when it became violent, and the whole thing was engineered by a few capitalists, who wanted to run all the shares down, and then buy them up at their own price. These men went to the Transvaal to make money by fair means or foul, so long as they got it. The word honesty is scarcely known amongst some of these foreign residents in the city, and, generally speaking, in business transactions there it seems almost impossible for straightforward people to succeed. An honest person cannot live in Johannesberg with any comfort. I believe that when the facts are fully made known it will be seen that Mr. Rhodes had a great deal to do in bringing about the crisis. You ask me whether there was really any fear for the women and children in Johannesberg when Jameson went to their rescue. Well, there was no fear whatever from the Boers, but there was considerable danger from the Kaffirs and some of the low-caste loafers in the place. That is to say, if fighting had taken place between the Boers and the Uitlanders the Kaffirs would have taken advantage of the situation to rob and murder. This being the case, the ladies left Johannesberg in hundreds on the day that the news of Jameson's defeat reached the city. They rushed over to the station just as they were, and some of them had to wait for hours and hours before they could be entrained. As may be imagined, the town was in a ferment of agitation. I was amongst those who left Johannesberg on that day, and I got a train to Delagoa Bay, from whence I embarked. In Delagoa Bay there was a good deal of excitement over the Transvaal affair, and in order to preserve the public peace the kiosks had to be shut up for two or three nights."

Our informant further added that Dr. Jameson was very much liked and respected throughout South Africa, and that the utmost sympathy was felt for him when the news of his disaster became known. He was especially liked by the English people in Mashonaland, who felt that they owed everything to him. Their opinion was that Jameson had been shamefully betrayed, and they greatly mourned the loss of an administrator whose downfall was to them like the shattering of an idol.

THE ALLEGED RECALL OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—By the mail arrived on Sunday last the Lisbon papers say that the Minister having received explanations of the conflicting telegrams received from the Governor General of Goa, it was resolved that Senhor Raphael de Andrade should be recalled, as well as the Expeditionary Force, and the pacification of Novas Conquistas should be entrusted to a police force. Another semi-official organ says that what has happened in India is lamentable, but the Governor-General ought not to be recalled till he has furnished a report of the military operations which his Excellency has been preparing for the last two months, and probably may take as many more before it is submitted to the Minister. The Governor-General is taken to task for sending questionable telegrams on the operations at Satary. His Excellency explains that he put the word battle for campaign by mistake, and since 24th December there have been only skirmishes. The recall of the Governor-General has been resolved upon by the Minister of Marine, but there appears to be some difference of opinion in the Ministerial Council. Should the Governor-General be not recalled the Minister himself may resign. A question was asked in the House of Peers by the Count of Lagoaco regarding the false information furnished by Senhor Raphael de Andrade. The President of the Council replied that the Governor-General has not sent in his resignation yet The mail brings the news that the Viscount of Bardez has been charged with sedition, and that Judge A'poim of Bardez has made out a "prima facie" case.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

THE Royal Indian Marine surveying steamer Investigator, under the command of Commander C. F. Oldham, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 20th instant. The Investigator left here on the 19th October last, and proceeded to Karachee to complete the survey of the River Indus. She will be here for some time, and will shortly commence the survey of the Eastern half of the Bombay harbour and the creeks.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 25th Jan., 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 86,529, and for goods, etc., Rs. 84,943, making altogether Rs. 1,71,472, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 165. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,38,925, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 133.

THE NEW MOTOR CAR.

TIME works wondrous changes. According to some pessimistic observers, man is being slowly but surely deposed from his sphere of usefulness by the new woman, and now in his wake the horse follows before the advance of its silent rival—the motor car. A specimen of one of these vehicles, which has been imported by Mr. M. J. Pack, from Europe, where, in several parts of the Continent, and especially in France, they are being extensively used, is now on view at Messrs. Carr and Co.'s Carriage Repository, Tamarind Lane, and will also be seen running through the streets of Bombay. The car, like the celebrated bicycle, which has been immortalised in a recent and popular comic song, is built for two. In appearance it looks like a neat little gig without shafts, mounted on four pneumatic-tyred bicycle wheels. The steering apparatus, which is of a very simple, but, at the same time, efficient character, is controlled from the driver's seat. This is very sensitive, and makes the vehicle turn in the required direction with astonishing rapidity and accuracy. The engine is carried in the boot of the car, and its propelling force is supplied by benzine, a supply of which is carried in one of the panels. To obviate the trouble of re-filling, the benzine receptacle hold sufficient for a day's consumption. When the carriage is ready for a run a tap is turned, and the benzine pours into a vapouriser, and thence into the explosion chamber of the engine, where it is exploded by an electric spark. This is obtained by either an accumulator or a primary battery placed under the driver's seat. The engine, an exceedingly compact but powerful piece of mechanism, is constructed on the principle adopted and patented by a German, named Bruz, and is complete in four parts To drive the car requires no technical skill or previous knowledge, and it can be made to move at a speed of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour, or by the use of another simple contrivance on the handle of the speed regulator, to acquire greater power and climb hills at the rate of from seven to eight miles. The motion as the car glides along the road is easy and pleasant. Hardly any vibration is felt, and there is an entire absence of noise and smell, the two great drawbacks to the majority of auto-motors. Undoubtedly, such a means of locomotion has many advantages, and it is safe to predict that before long many such carriages will be seen in and around Bombay.

…nath
…th Ra-
…Tribhu-
…Lalji, Ab-
…apu, Pocha,
…d Jerajbhoy
…Limji, Nana-
…omji Bahadurji,
…Vithal Doctor,
…ur Luxmon Singh,
…mand Trimbak Bhan-
…Messrs. Dost Mahomed
…Z. R. Mody, Haji Ismael
…thaldas Damoder Thacker-
…many others.

…refreshments which were pro-
…manner, the party dispersed at a
…distribution of flowers. Mr. and
…were garlanded before they left the
amidst loud cheers.

…THE GAEKWAD ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, Feb. 21.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Sayaji Rao Gaekwad arrived at Petlad on the morning of the 19th instant by special train. A large camp was laid out to the west of the Railway terminus. The arrangements in the camp were all that could be desired, and reflected credit on the local officials concerned. In the afternoon his Highness went out riding, and saw places of interest and visited the local hospital and some neighbouring villages. At night Mr. Chiplunker exhibited some magic lantern views of places in Baroda. At 8 a.m., next morning (20th), his Highness visited the local schools, and after hearing some choice recitations distributed prizes to the pupils of the several local schools. His Highness marked his approbation of the progress of the Petlad schools by ordering a bonus of Rs. 300 to be given for special prizes to the several educational institutions of the town. After the school exhibition, his Highness opened an exhibition of local arts, industries, and agricultural products and cattle show. The exhibition and the show were under the superintendence of Mr. Raoji Bhailal, the Naib Subha and Supterintendent of Agriculture in Baroda. In the afternoon, his Highness went in state on a well-caprisoned elephant, accompanied by His Highness' Bodyguard and a party of 100 Lancers, to the local Cutchery, and held an official Durbar for presentation of nazars, &c., by local Durbari Officers, Vatandars, &c. This over, his Highness went to receive pan-sopari at the house of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai. The illuminations and the triumphal arches at the house of the Dewan Bahadur and the splendid Durbar hall for the reception of his Highness were tastefully decorated. The arrangements for his Highness' reception at the Dewan Bahadur's quarters were quite befitting the visit of such an illustrious and august personage. After presentation of the usual nazars, poshaks, sweetmeats, fruits, &c., pan-sopari, attar, gulab, and flowers were offered to his Highness by the Dewan Bahadur's brother and son, Messrs. Manekbhai and Motibhai. His Highness then went to receive pan-sopari at the house of the Amins of Vaso, Messrs. Motibhai and Jivabhai. The arrangements at the latter place were also same as above and satisfactory. At 9 p.m. his Highness drove to the large local tank, where fireworks were provided on a grand scale. The pyrotechnic display was indeed creditable and much pleased the people. His Highness left Petlad on the morning of the 21st instant (Friday), by special train. During his Highness' stay the town of Petlad was crowded with people from the surrounding villages, numbering over twenty-five thousand souls.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, yesterday, appeared to show cause in respect of a notice issued against Ishwerdas Beharilal and Hursukhrai Lalji Mull, at the instance of Chamba Kuney Beluri Jugal Keshori.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. B. Spencer, appeared in support of the notice, while Mr. Jeejeebhoy E. Mody, barrister-at-law, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Kishorilal, son of Mehtabrai, on whose behalf the present notice was obtained.

On the 18th instant the complainant filed an information stating that he was a munim in the firm of Mehtabrai, having a large place of business in Delhi, and on Bombay and several firms all over India. Mehtabrai was trading to the extent of lakhs of rupees. In the Bombay firm he had employed two "gumastas," or assistants. These persons, the accused in the case, drew a salary of Rs. 400 per annum. Having learnt that the Bombay shop had been mismanaged by the accused, Mehtabrai deputed complainant to Bombay with a power of attorney to inspect books of accounts and property of the shop, which amounted to over Rs. 1,50,000. When complainant came to Bombay, he found that there were no books of account, and the property of the shop had been shifted and the accused were trading under a different style and name with the credit and money of Mehtabrai. There was no cash or property in the original shop, and the books were removed to bolster up accounts and destroy evidence.

His Worship, instead of granting a summons, issued a notice, which was argued yesterday.

Mr. Davar, in showing cause, remarked that after hearing all the facts of the case his Worship would not find any difficulty to come to a conclusion that the arena for fight was some other place than this court. He pointed out that, as was stated by the accused in a petition to the court, they were munims to the firm of Kishorilal Temumal, the business of which was formerly carried on in the name of Kishorilal Chooamul. The firm had been owned by Kishorilal alone since March 1886, when certain releases were executed by Kishorilal and his brother Chooamul, which facts could be proved by duly registered documents, certified copies of which were produced by counsel and read before the court. The name of the firm was changed under instructions from Kishorilal, Chooamul, brother of Kishorilal, having fallen out with him, sent Kunjbehari, the informant in the present case, to take possession of the shop, which counsel submitted ceased to belong to Mehtabrai since March 1886.

Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that accused were entrusted with certain property, and they were bound to account for it to Mehtabrai, the owner, who gave the same in their charge.

After hearing arguments of counsel, the magistrate refused to grant process, and referred complainant to the civil court.

WANTED A BANIA BOARDING SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the Musalmans and Bhattias have proposed their separate boarding schools for their communities, why are the Banias of Bombay so backward in that respect. Are not some of the Banias so rich as to have one separate boarding school for their community? or is their wealth confined to big festivals and nautch parties? No doubt, wealthy Banias are more or less educated, but the poorer are very backward in the march of education. It is rumoured that a well-known Bania townsman has kindly consented to give away at one stroke two lakhs of rupees for establishing a boarding school for Banias, which, if correct, I and my Bania brothers would like to know the name of that gentleman and spare no pains to see that the fund reaches the needful amount.—Yours, &c.,

L. D.

CEYLON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

This contest is now over, and it only remains for us to congratulate Mrs. Manners on winning the Ladies Open Singles, and Mr. E. de Fonblanque on winning for the eighth time since the inauguration of the event the Open Championship of Ceylon. It does not fall to the lot of many men to do this, and we are pleased to see that, in spite of advancing years—how they do roll on to be sure!—and the competition of very much younger men, our "Grand Old Man" of tennis is still to the fore, and once more champion of the Island. It may be of interest to give here the results of this contest since the Championship Tournament was first started in 1886. They have been as follows:—

WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

1886—E. de Fonblanque.
1887—E. de Fonblanque (Eric Farquharson runner up.)
1888—E. de Fonblanque (C. P. Hayes runner up.)
1889—E. de Fonblanque (A. J. Denison runner up.)
1890—J. P. Doyle.
1891—E. de Fonblanque (A. J. Denison runner up.)
1892—E. de Fonblanque (P. A. Scott runner up.)
1893—E. de Fonblanque (E. A. Stephens runner up.)
1894—E. de Fonblanque (E. A. Stephens runner up.)
1895—E. Hadden.
1896—E. de Fonblanque (E. A. Stephens runner up.)

It will thus be seen that, from 1886 to 1896, Mr. de Fonblanque has won the Championship all but twice, and he could not very well have done so on those occasions, as he was not in the Colony! Such a record any man might well be proud of, and all Ceylon is proud of our "evergreen champion."—"Times of Ceylon."

Before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, on Feb. 3, Gen. Moore, of the Indian Staff, who served in the Indian Mutiny, recovered £355 damages against the London Road-Car Omnibus Company for personal injuries sustained through the conductor of one of the defendants' buses starting the bus while the plaintiff was getting in.

…EWS OF THE DAY.

The Bengal Government have a scheme under consideration for improving communication in the Docars. Sir Alexander Mackenzie deserves full credit for having so promptly taken up this question, which, as has been shown in the press, is of real public importance.

More cocoanut land is being bought by Europeans in Ceylon. An idea seems to prevail that it will make a profitable second string, when tea overproduction begins to work on prices.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. E. Jermyn, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service.

At a meeting of the Burma Turf Club on Friday only six members attended. It was decided to propose to abolish the Turf Club and to start a Racing Club on the lines of one recently started in Madras and under the Calcutta Turf Club. The local Turf Club, which separated a few years ago from Calcutta, had been a complete failure, the Upper Burma sportsmen refusing to be bound by their rules.

"Is this an unprecedented year for mosquitoes?" ask the dwellers in Ballygunge. A correspondent tells us that "they (the mosquitoes) are as large as snipe and may be seen sitting on the gate or coming up the steps by myriads between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m., while all night long they produce music like a wild fanfare of trumpets over the mosquito nets."

The proposal to buy a thousand waler horses and hold them as a reserve for the artillery in connection with the mobilisation scheme has been sanctioned by the Finance Department. Two years ago the Secretary of State sanctioned the purchase of these horses, but the money could not then be spared. The absolute necessity of this measure has been pressed more than once, for it has long been an open secret that were the first and second army divisions ordered to mobilise at the same moment, the third and fourth divisional artillery would be crippled beyond all usefulness. The Government has already been able to procure one hundred and fifty horses with savings effected from the recent budgetings under the head of horse purchase, and only eight hundred and fifty will, therefore, be required in the coming season. The cost will be about eight lakhs of rupees. The rate, of course, will be £45 per head.

The "new child" shines in diplomacy. A little girl, an only child, was asked how many sisters she had. "Three or four" was the answer. Her amazed mother asked her what induced her to tell the gentleman that, "Why mamma," exclaimed the diplomatic damsel "I didn't want him to think we were so badly off as to have only one child, wouldn't he have thought we were dreadfully poor?"

The death is announced of Sir Charles Aitchison, well known as a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. During Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty Sir Charles, then plain Mr. Aitchison, was selected as Secretary in the Foreign Department, when he was a comparatively young civilian, with but eleven years' service. Sir Charles retired from the Punjab towards the close of 1886 and went to the Viceroy's Council as Home Member. The Aitchison College at Lahore was established to perpetuate his memory.

The death, which occurred in Paris a few days ago, of M. Guillaume Monod, at the great age of ninety-five, has drawn attention to the somewhat singular life he led, and to the peculiarity of the doctrines he expounded. The deceased was the chief of a small sect calling themselves Monodists, and numbering about 500, who believed in his pretensions to be "something more than a man"—a sort of reincarnation of Christ. For upwards of sixty years (says a writer in the *Evening Standard*) the deceased went about the world proselytising with earnestness and ardour, and grouping round him hundreds of disciples in Switzerland, Alsace, and France. It is a remarkable circumstance that the people who shared Monod's belief in himself were not taken from the uneducated classes. Many were of considerable culture and of highly respectable social position, whilst some were of undoubted intellectual distinction. The Monodists, it seems, were firmly convinced that their chief and master would be exempted from the common law of humanity, and that he would never die. The patriarchal age he had attained, without suffering from the usual infirmities attendant upon it, went to confirm them in this belief, which, however, has now been demonstrated, as was inevitable, to have been a fallacy. The probabilities are that, recollecting Monod at an early period of his life suffered from mental derangement, or from what he used to describe as a "moral crisis," there remained a touch of madness about him which would easily account for his belief in himself and his attributes. But that in these scientific days he should have had 500 adherents, apparently sane enough on all other subjects, is remarkable enough.

M. Rochefort's recent advocacy of temperance has directed attention to the consumption of absinthe in France, and some startling statements in connexion therewith are being made. Men as a rule take the absinthe diluted with water, sipping it slowly. But the women, to the consternation of the doctors, insist as a rule on drinking it "neat," with most terrible results to their constitutions. The number of brilliant men whom France has lost through the abuse of the opalescent but poisonous fluid, from the great poet, Alfred de Musset, who used to be picked up drunk and half-dead every night in the streets, down to the celebrated artist and caricaturist, Andre Gill, is simply appalling. An idea of the extent of the evil may be gathered from the recent returns of the Ministry of Finance, which show that at the present moment there is a marchand de vin, or French absinthe seller, to every three houses in the French metropolis.

In the Westminster County Courts the other day the case of Rehaude v. Bratt came before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., and was a claim for 69l. 19s. 5d., being the balance of an account for dresses supplied to Mrs. Bratt, the wife of a publican in Piccadilly, who resides at South Kensington.—Mr. Macrom, who represented the plaintiff, said goods to the value of 117l. were supplied to Mrs. Bratt between October, 1894, and May, 1895. She paid some 40l. off.—The plaintiff, in cross-examination by Mr. J. R. Randolph, said she was not aware that defendant allowed his wife 250l. a year for dress. Defendant told her his wife was very extravagant, but did not say he would not pay her accounts. She had three new dresses for Ascot.—His Honour: Mrs. Bratt had a different dress for each day.—Plaintiff: Yes, most ladies do. Defendant said he was married in 1892, and he allowed his wife 250l. a year for pin money. When he found that she had ordered three dresses for Ascot he told the plaintiff he would not be liable for his wife's dresses. His wife had had about 500l. worth of dresses.—In cross-examination, he said they used to go to race meetings, and he used to make bets for her and pay her the winnings generally in cash.—In answer to Mr. Randolph, he said his wife used to bet and lose, and also play cards. During the years 1894-95 she had incurred dressmaking bills to the extent of 500l. He had done all he could to stop it. He had been sued at Brompton, and was successful.—The defendant's maid deposed to the plaintiff telling her that Mr. Bratt had said that he would not pay for the dresses. Mrs. Bratt had so many dresses that she gave her instructions to hide them to prevent her husband seeing them.—His Honour pointed out that the defendant had given a cheque to the plaintiff, and, in his opinion, that showed that he held himself out as the paymaster. In regard to the Ascot dresses, it might be that his going to the plaintiff and telling her he would not pay would relieve him of that, but then he went to Ascot with his wife in one, and she had paid several moneys on account which plaintiff might appropriate to these Ascot dresses. While a man was living with his wife, and knew she was dealing with a milliner, and drew a cheque in the milliner's own name on his own account, then he held himself out. Judgment for the plaintiff for 51l.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

THE MAKING OF SMALL ARMS.

Thinking that a description of the making of small arms would be of interest just now, amid the wild rumours of warlike preparation (writes a representative of the "Westminster Gazette)", I paid a visit to the Government Factory at Enfield. This monster establishment is situated upon the banks of the slow-running Lea, in which the "complete angler" delighted to ply his gentle craft. Nay, it seems by a strange irony of fate that close to where our deadly instruments of war are now forged is the very spot where the mildly-mannered Piscator assured his sportive companions that "most anglers are quiet men and followers of Peace."

THE SCENE WITHOUT.

Reached from Liverpool-street by a slow ride of twelve or thirteen miles, through one of the most depressing parts of London, Enfield Lock is a dismal place at best. But to-day it is doubly so, for a cold, grey fog wraps everything in gloom, made even more visible by the sickly yellow of the sun as it vainly tries to pierce the stagnant clouds. The country for miles is a melancholy flat of wintry desolation. Here and there scattered groups of doleful-looking houses spring up in comfortless rows, and wherever you tread black sludge oozes out from beneath your feet. To your right and to your left fields, divided by sedge covered dykes, and partially under water, have gaunt staring notice boards, announcing (grimly unconscious of their humour) "these eligible building plots to be sold or let on lease." And as a fitting accompaniment to the dreary spectacle, "a ghastly, grim, and ancient raven" croakingly exults from a solitary gate-post, in the proud possession of a small and tasty piece of carrion. The whole scene irresistibly reminds me of Eden as poor Chuzzlewit and Tapley really found it.

The factory, like a deep-moated castle, is belted with a broad green band of water, upon which the long and heavy-laden barges come and go. And this similarity is still further kept up by a narrow drawbridge which you have to cross, and by the demand to know your business from a burly watchman. But beyond this the illusion vanishes, as a low modern factory, with a giant shaft, suddenly comes upon your view. After waiting a quarter of an hour for every regulation of this department of the Circumlocution Office to be rigidly complied with, a bright, intelligent guide was placed at my disposal by the kindness of the manager; and the tour of inspection began.

MAKING THE STOCKS.

The first department visited was the Stocking Department, where the air is always filled with the sweet aroma of walnut wood, from which the gunstocks are made. The wood comes in rough—cut into quadrilateral figures. By a series of mechanical processes, each performed by a separate machine, these blocks emerge, while you wait, the beautifully rounded and polished "buttends" of the rifles, ready to be attached. In adjacent rooms the "bodies" and "barrel-rests" undergo the same miraculous transformation, from rough hewn wood to highly-finished and intricately-shaped products.

After traversing the Pattern Department, where my curious questions met with smiling reticence and the soft diplomatic answer that turned away wrath while it evaded giving information, we reached the Bayonet and Sword Department.

AMONG THE SWORDS.

My flesh crept. Peacefully indifferent to their warlike occupation, some scores of men were busily engaged in making long swords, short swords, and broad swords, and swords that were bayonets, and long bayonets, and deadly-looking heads for boarding-pikes. Clang of steel commingled with the braziers' hiss and the filers' scrape, alternated with clatter of riveters' hammers, while glittering in endless rows stood finished swords and bayonets ready to do their cold and deadly duty.

From here we proceeded to the Smithery, and as the great doors were swung apart to let us through the words of Milton rose involuntarily to my lips:—

Farewell, happy fields
Where joy for ever dwells; hail horrors; hail
Infernal World; and thou, profounddest Hell,

for never did night give me a more vivid concept'on of the nethermost deeps than this. Indeed, I dare opine, if not deemed profane, that if ever the Kindergarten system is used to teach theology, divinity students will be taken on periodical visits to the Government gun smitheries to vivify their conception of the "Place of Torments." A vast chamber covering, it seemed to me, many acres of ground was filled from end to end with massive furnaces, belching forth great gusts of glowing flame, and hissing and bellowing and roaring with all the ghastly horror of Milton's fallen host. Attending upon each of these fiery monsters, trying to stem their voracious appetite, was a little dusky-browed dwarf, while every now and again the vast vaults shook to the very foundations with the ponderous sound of thunder-claps. After a while I got used to alternating glare and gloom, and then I perceived that my giants were furnaces, the attendant dwarfs big and swarthy smiths, and the thunderclaps but the repeated descent of some enormous hammers that knock the red-hot bars of iron into a rough outline of the "locks." In this department too, steel ingots that might make ploughshares are rolled into swords and potential pruning-hooks into spears. Here, too, are the great barrel-rolling mills, in which a short squat ingot of steel is put in at one end, and comes out at the other the length, and roughly the shape, of the future barrel.

TEMPERING AND POLISHING

Thence we passed into the Hardening Department—a simple process, upon which, however, much depends—the guns, whether they burst, break, or twist when in action, and the bayonets, whether they follow the fashion of their German prototypes served out to the British Army a few years ago, or remain rigidly dignified.

Then came the Polishing Department—terribly unhealthy, filled as it always is with clouds of suffocating fumes, from the mixture of Rangoon oil and emery—under which the friction of the barrels are polished. I only waited here half a minute, whence I proceeded to the Grindery. But here, too, my stay was brief, as grim phantoms of death-dust victims were conjured up in my memory from the pages of Dr. Arlidge's monumental book. I saw keen edges put to a couple of swords and bayonets for their gory work.

MAKING RIFLE BARRELS.

Then I sped onward to the Barrel Department, where alone, so my guide assured me with pardonable accuracy, the barrels go through no less than ninety-nine processes. With the bewildering clatter and whirr, and all the groaning and hissing and screaming of the machinery as it deals with the steel, it is impossible to convey a clear idea of the different operations. One machine drills a hole clean through the barrel, another literally "puts the screw on," so as to cause the bullet to revolve as it leaves the muzzle. Some bore holes in this place and some in that, others plane, and others groove, and so on, until at last, from a black piece of rolled steel, a brightly burnished barrel appears, ready to go to the Assembling Department, there to be joined together in the bonds of completed gunhood.

THE GREATEST ROOM ON EARTH.

But if the Barrel Department is bewildering, what can I say of the "Big Room"? The sight here is simply amazing. The room is so vast that, even were all the machinery as still as death, a shout at one end would only just be heard at the other. There are no less than 2000 separate machines of 180 different kinds at work! The confusion of voices at Babel could surely have been as nothing compared with the myriad sounds emitted by all the different processes of this mighty army of machines. Here nearly all the detailed parts of the rifle are made—the locks, the bodies, the springs, the triggers, the bolts, and, in fact, everything except the screws, stocks, and barrels. Each man tends several machines, and by his side lie flat pans of white suds for cooling the steel, but looking for all the world like oven-pans filled with milk-basting ready for a hare. Altogether this is the most wonderful workroom I was ever in.

Crossing a great yard, with a broad artificial lake, I entered the Screw Department, where, from long periodically replenished bars of steel, machines, automatically and unaided, turn out thousands of completed screws of all shapes and sizes.

The next place was the Assembling Department, in which the final act in the rifle's factory life is enacted. This department is a kind of mechanical Noah's ark, except for its aggressive up-to-dateness. Here, from every part of the vast establishment, are carefully marshalled all the finished parts, and the necessary number of each being taken, a brief process of screwing and riveting is gone through, and there appears the complete rifle in all its war-like glory.

MAKING MAXIMS.

Having thus seen the constructive fate of sword, bayonet, and rifle, I went to the busiest department of all, the Maxim Gun Department, where "Gardners and "Nordenfeldts" were being repaired, and Maxims being made at almost a maximum speed. The faith of the factory is in this deadly weapon with its 700 death-dealing rounds per minute. After carefully following the detailed steps of its manufacture, I was very kindly shown the complete gun and all the intricacies of its fateful action were explained—how it automatically draws in from an attached magazine an endless band of loaded cartridges, which are fixed as they pass a given point—how they are afterwards rejected—and how by swinging easily upon a pivot its muzzle can be brought to bear upon any point in the twinkling of an eye. Then I was told that it only weighs 60lbs. altogether, and that 600 cartridges are available for the rifles and "vice versa." Thus filled with wonderment and awe, I came away, and as I sauntered to the station Zola's grim picture of Sedan rose before my mind, with all the horrible effectiveness of the "mitrailleuse," and I trembled to think of the human havoc these new instruments would make should we be plunged into a great war.

"EKDUM ACHAAR!"—Smith's Dysentary Drops! is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SIR W. HOULDSWORTH ON BIMETALLISM.

Sir William Houldsworth, M. P., presided on Jan. 31 at the annual meeting of the Monetary Reform Association in Glasgow, and in moving the adoption of the Executive's report said that the question of bimetallism was as important to-day as it ever had been. It was said that the large production of gold would bring things right, and that therefore there was no necessity for internal bimetallism being established. They had had a large production of gold, and they had the prospect of even a larger production, but he was bound to say that the large production had not produced the slightest alleviation of the circumstances and the evils with which they were contending—namely, the appreciation of gold, which was another word for the fall of prices, and the dislocation between silver values and gold values. Notwithstanding the rise that had taken place to some extent during the year, month by month, the final result was that 1895 showed the lowest level of prices they had ever had, which meant that the continual fall of prices, which was still going on, was day by day increasing the burdens upon the debtor class and giving that which was not a thing to be proud of—an unearned increment to the creditors. He contended that our merchants trading in the East were handicapped, because there was no established law of exchange between silver and gold countries. He maintained that in dealing with the Indian import duties Lord George Hamilton was like a man struggling with adversity. He had done fairly in solving an insoluble problem. There could be no import duties without some shadow of protection to some interest or other. He believed Lord George Hamilton had done his very best, but the Lancashire manufacturers were already up in arms against the proposal, because it offered protection to the hand-loom weavers of India. He might say that the hand loom weavers of India were entitled to some encouragement, but that it was protection nobody could deny. He defied any Secretary of State or any Government of India to go on with these import duties in any form whatever without in some shape Protection being connected with them. The only way in which the Indian manufacturers and the Lancashire manufacturers could be satisfied would be by the sweeping away of the import duties. He had no doubt that both the Secretary of State and the Indian Government were exceedingly anxious to abolish these import duties as soon as they possibly could, but it was difficult. If the Indian Government either this or next year, found themselves in possession of a surplus owing to the expanding revenues of India and the decrease of expenditure, or from any other cause, they would have to consider this question. They might have a surplus which would enable them to sweep away the import duties, but the first thing they would have to consider would be weather there was any form of taxation in India existing at present which should have consideration before the import duties. How they might adjust that question he would not say. He did not feel any sanguine hope that these duties would ever be abolished till we got established a par of exchange between India and Great Britain. That, as those at present were aware, would never be got till, through international bimetallism, we should have established a ratio between the two metals. The import duties might be reduced if a surplus justified it; but they would then find a fight between the Indian manufacturer, the British manufacturer, and the hand-loom weaver. He was inclined to think that the time had almost arrived when we would have a much stronger expression from India that international bimetallism must be established, in order that those import duties and those Excise duties might be swept away in the interest of their trade (Hear, hear.) Mr. Alexander Cross, M. P., seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to. In the course of the meeting a letter was read from Mr. A. J. Balfour stating that the progress of events at home and abroad had not diminished his earnest desire that the nation and the world should adopt some means of putting an end to the monetary difficulties which now check industry and embarrass international commerce.

STRATEGICAL QUESTIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

A lecture was delivered at Prince Consort's Library, Aldershot, on Feb. 5, by Dr. T. Miller Maguire, the military tutor, on "Strategical Questions in connection with India, Farther India, and China," before the members of the Military Society. Originally it was arranged that the Duke of Connaught should preside, but his Royal Highness was compelled to cancel his engagement in consequence of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, whereupon Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., consented to take the chair. Almost at the last moment, however, the Adjutant-General was prevented from being present, and, at the request of the Duke of Connaught, Lieutenant-General Chapman, Director of Military Intelligence, presided over the meeting. The importance of the subject and the lecturer's accepted knowledge of Eastern politics attracted one of the largest audiences that has assembled in Prince Consort's Library for some time. Dr. Maguire said that owing to the remarks made by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P., in his speech at Bristol on Monday night with regard to the position of Russia on the Pacific seaboard, and the possibility of an understanding eventually being arrived at between Great Britain and Russia, he did not feel as free as he would have been, in his remarks and criticisms, a few days ago. A similar reluctance to discuss Russian affairs as they affect British frontier questions was displayed by the chairman—whose position in such a matter, as Director of Military Intelligence, may be readily understood—as well as others present. The attendance included Lieutenant-General Sir R. Harrison, Major-General Hengeveld, Major-General Alleyne Major-General Combe, and Colonel Kelly-Kenny (chief Staff officer at Aldershot).

In his opening remarks Dr. Maguire said it would ill become him if, at the outset, he did not refer to the loss sustained by the royal family and the nation at the death of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, which was a matter of such deep regret, and had evoked such deep sympathy on behalf of her Majesty the Queen and the widowed Princess Beatrice and her young family. He could not help being struck with the fact as relating to the expansion of the British Empire that here was a young Prince stricken while fighting for the empire in a part of the world which was absolutely unknown to no very remote ancestors of our own, nor yet of the singularity of a Prince born in Germany and, after making a happy alliance with an English Princess, meeting his death in darkest Africa. Passing, he said that even perhaps more marvellous still were the movements which were being recorded from day to day in Asia. It seemed to be peculiar to the Saxon race, I, Teuton, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade; G W White, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; L Teuton, to Ex Engr, 2nd grade; E J Mitchell, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; O F L W Cuffe, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Lieut E G Farquharson, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade; C Neville to be Asst Engr, 3rd grade; H Teuton, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; H M J Bacon, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade; H G Billings, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; W E Knight, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; D K Macdonald, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade; E A Lugard, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; and J L Stirling, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr I O'Callaghan, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establ of State Railways, Traffic Dept is, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr W Slane, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough, out of India, for one year.

Mr P C Mole, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, to that of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr F P Dunne, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept.

Mr F B Hebbert, class I, grade 2 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establ of State Railways, and Under Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1895.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 30, dated 11th Jan, 1896, Mr F B Hebbert, class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establ of State Railways, will officiate in class I grade I, of that establ while offg as Manager of the Burma State Railway.

Public Works Dept Notification No 44, dated 17th Jan, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

SURGEON GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Third Class Military Assist Surg H A J Gidney, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Mussoorie, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

Capt A A M M Faulkner, I S C, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties as Asst Magte, Quetta, on the forenoon of the 21st Jan, 1896.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr H Lockstedt, Exec Engr, 1st grade, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for nine months, with effect from 14th March, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, February 22.)

Mr. H. E. Coles, Dist. Supt. of Police, Central Provinces, has been permitted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of the leave

On being relieved by Mr R H Craddock, I C S Mr J A C Skinner, I C S is placed on special duty in the Revenue Secretariat.

Furlough for eight months is granted to Mr J S Beresford, Chief Engr 2nd class.

Mr W J Bagley, Extra-Asst Commr has been placed in charge of the Betul Treasury, vice Mr Hambhau, Extra-Asst Commr.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 22)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieut Govr of the N-W Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Hon'ble Sir C B Pritchard, K C I E, C S I, has resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govs-Genl of India, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd inst.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—Surgn Lieut Col P N Mukerji; Surgn-Capts R H Castor, F W Stewart, Kanta Prasad, M B, and J W Wolfe, M B, B Ch.

The services of Asst Surgn Saik Mahomed Hossain are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W Gordon, I C S, Dist and Sessions Judge of Saran, at present offg as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, vice the Hon'ble Mr Justice O'Kinealy, to officiate as a Judge of that Court during the remainder of the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir H T Prinsep, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which Mr Justice O'Kinealy resumes his seat in the Court.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev E Jermyn, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Estabt to retire from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H B Birdwood, I S C, is appointed to officiate as Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Mr A H T Martindale, of the India Civil Service, Resident of the 2nd class, and Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough for nine months, with effect from the 7th March, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut W C Scott, I S C Asst Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infy for six months.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Major R Scott, C I E, R E, Mint Master, Bombay is granted furlough for one year and nine months, with effect from 5th March, 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F J M Edwards 3rd (Queen's Own) Regt of Bo L Cavy offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl Mhow Dist, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Capt E A D'A Thomas, whose tenure has expired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G C Dobbs I S C, Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class to be Commissary Genl, vice Col C F Hughes, whose tenure has expired.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut L H Baldwin, V L I, wing officer 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infantry; Second Lieut H T Naylor, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, offg squadron officer, 6th Bo Cavy (Jacob's Horse); and second Lieut Naylor will rank as Lieut in the I S C, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the I S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut—T S Cox, attached 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers,—9th Jan; and C W Carey, offg wing officer, 20th Madras Infy.—5th Jan.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut Col—Major G Hawkes,—19th Feb.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgn Col,—Hdqrs surgn Lieut Col T J McGinn, vice Surgn Col C E McVittie, promoted.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col C J T Whitlock, I S C is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th Feb, 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Asst Surgeons:—T W Twells, and K G S Managuem. Madras—Second class Asst Surgn E J Baptist to be first class Asst Surgn; and Third class Asst Surgn L Leonard Carlos to be second class Asst Surgn, vice first class Asst Surgn T Govind Sing, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Regt of Bo Infantry (Grenadiers)—Havildar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, vice Shahbaz Khan, promoted, with effect from 10th May, 1895.

17th Bombay Infantry—Havildar Narayan Chowan to be Jemadar, vice Ahmed Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th April, 1895.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Major G S Goldsmith, I S C—12 h Feb; and Brgde Surgn Lieut Col C W MacRury, Bombay Medical Establt—31st March.

Surgn Major Genl P S Turnbull, M D, Bombay Medical Establ Surgn Genl with the Govt of Bombay is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd March, 1896, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the unattached list, Madras Command, are awarded good conduct medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st Dec, 1895:—Garrison Qrmr Sergt J A Aldridge, Fort Saint George; and Acting Sergt Major H W Potter, Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—A S Macmillan, Gent, to be Engr, to complete the establishment.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—C H Holder

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

RECENTLY the Admiralty have instituted new rules which tend to raise the age of the cadets. For some time they have limited the grant of nominations to boys of thirteen and a half and upwards, and they have now raised the minimum age at which they will grant nominations to fourteen. It is not so stated in the official regulations respecting the entry of naval cadets, but we have reason to believe that it is the unwritten rule. If so, as a nomination cannot now be given after a boy is fourteen and a half, the age of those who enter the Britannia in each batch must be within a few months, probably weeks, of one another. The next step will be to increase the period under training, which might well be raised to three years, inclusive of a certain time spent in a sea-going training ship. Furthermore, it is to be noted that with the increased age of the competitors the entry examination has become of a more advanced nature. In other words the Admiralty expect parents to give their boys a higher education.

The Prussian army enjoys the unenviable notoriety of having in Germany proportionately more cases of suicide than in any part of the Empire. Statistics on this subject have lately been published in Berlin which show that during the thirteen years from 1881 to 1893 no fewer than 105,327 persons in Germany terminated their own existence. The rate per head of the population varied from 46 per 100,000 inhabitants in the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg to 11½ per 100,000 inhabitants in Alsace-Lorraine. In the Prussian army, however, the rate per 100,000 men in 1893 reached the high figure of 65. These statistics rather belie the glowing accounts promulgated about "the happy Fatherland," and certainly the alarming percentage of suicides in the Prussian army seems to show in the case of a large number of men either a rooted dislike to soldiering, or else the existence of a state of despair under a too rigid system of discipline.

The "Novosti" of St. Petersburg, in an article published under the heading of "The Power of England," points out that nations have often paid very dear, as, for example, Russia in 1854 and France in 1870, for their illusions concerning the supposed weakness of their adversaries, and observes that the same might happen now in the case of Germany if that Power cherished similar illusions with regard to Great Britain. The "Novosti" says: "We recognise the enormous real power of Great Britain, who, with her possessions, covers a surface of 29,000,000 square kilometres and numbers 375,000,000 of subjects. It is true that she can only dispose in time of war of an army of 880,000 men but her geographical position, on the other hand, requires far fewer defenders than are required by the continental Powers of Europe. Moreover, Great Britain has a formidable fleet of 747 vessels, unrivalled by the fleet of any other State. In fact, Great Britain, wit her high standard of civilisation, the great energy of her people, and her immense wealth, commands such vast resources as to render her a most formidable opponent for the Power which proposed to enter into a conflict with her under a false impression of her real strength."

The rumours of a large shipbuilding programme analogous to that provided by our own Naval Defence Act, which Germany is said to contemplate, are persistent. It is known that a measure of this character, providing for a vast outlay of 100,000,000 marks, or some say 200,000,000 marks, has for some time been in preparation. There is no doubt in the minds of the Emperor and his advisers that such a programme is essential for the successful carrying on of the policy they have adopted, but opinions, even within the Government itself, are divided as to the expediency of bringing the measure forward until the Naval Estimates of 1896-97 have received the sanction of the Reichstag. Many, indeed, believe from past experience that such credits cannot be won from the Parliament. The German nation in fact has not yet been aroused to the consciousness that Germany is a Sea Power. Their traditions are all of military ascendency, for it is evident that modern Germany has risen by the might of the sword. The "Hamburger Correspondent" states that the Naval Estimates which have been presented must be looked upon as providing but a few ships as part of a much larger programme. On the other hand it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the heads of the parliamentary parties have intimated to the Naval Department that no great supplementary budget can be voted, and the Socialist Press, headed by the "Vorwarts," contends that no such budget is necessary. The "Hamburger Nachrichten" Prince Bisarck's organ, also discountenances the proposals.

The general basis of the budget of the Russian Imperial Naval Ministry for next the seven years has been confirmed by the Czar, the total outlay for the period being 413,000,000 roubles for the whole period. Beginning with 57,500,000 roubles for the current estimates, the budget will rise by 500,000 roubles annually until it reaches 60,500,000 roubles in 1902. Looking at the naval estimates of the great Powers, we believe we shall be right in saying that in Russia the proportion of money voted for naval construction is, comparatively, very large. It is estimated at over 18,000,000 roubles during the current year, and, according to the "Times" correspondent, the main object in view is to reply to the appearance of every new British warship by the building of a Russian one of equal or superior power. It is evident that the general basis of the estimate approved by the Czar will not rule the details of the budget, for M. Witte's current proposals show an excess of some 400,000 roubles, and it is stated that the annual sums voted will depend very largely upon the estimates of the several Powers.

Prince Esper Ukhtomsky has recently been discussing Russian naval policy in the Viedomosti. He is well pleased with the rapid development of the fleet, but is convinced that Russia's best weapon is the commerce-destroying cruiser. The Prince is probably right in thinking that if Russia were to establish many coaling stations these would fall into our hands in case of war. He has a ready alternative. He proposes to attach a vessel of the Volunteer Fleet to each cruiser as a satellite coaling ship, and he thinks that under international law, that very unstable regulator of the world's policy, these vessels, ranking as merchantmen, could replenish their supply of coal in neutral ports and transfer it to the cruisers they attended at sea. We think the scheme is more ingenious than practical. The Prince, we note, regards the battleships Peresviet and Oslyabya, which have just been laid down, as falling into the cruiser category, and yet possessing the strength and character of the battleship class.

There are evidences of considerable activity in Italian warship-building. The vessels now in hand are the battleships Ammiraglio di St. Bon at Ventee and Emmanuele Filiberto at Naples, the armoured cruisers Carlo Alberto (which was launched at Spezia in August), Varese in the yard of Orlando Brothers at Leghorn, and Garibaldi in the Ansaldo establishment at Sampierdarena; and the protected cruiser Puglia at Taranto, besides some torpedo-boats and harbour-service vessels. The "Osservatore Navale" states, without vouching for the accuracy of the matter, that the Minister proposes to lay down some protected cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, and a good number of torpedo gunboats; these last at Spezia and the others at Castellammare and in the private yards of the country. The "Osservatore" is an addition to naval periodical literature. Perhaps the best of all naval magazines is the "Rivista Marittima," published semi-officially in Italy. The editors and publishers of the "Osservatore" think, however, that there is room for another monthly issue. A very good beginning is made, and we read that the principal object is to encourage the progress of naval study in Italy, to deal with technical and scientific questions, and to treasure up the folklore of the sea. Signor Pennino has much to say in favour of China and of the qualities she showed during the war, and there are articles also upon boiler tubes, upon cruisers in relation to Italian shipbuilding, and the evolution of battle shipbuilding in England, besides notes and some very well-executed illustrations.

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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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Collects the ... In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
BEFORE USE OCTOPUS
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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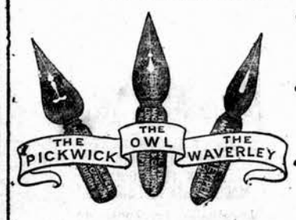

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THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The Old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Eyes becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations! None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT... HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
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Face Spots.
Face Spots.

...Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is ...edly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples ...ew days. It relieves itching at once.

...NOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL. In Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co.,

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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

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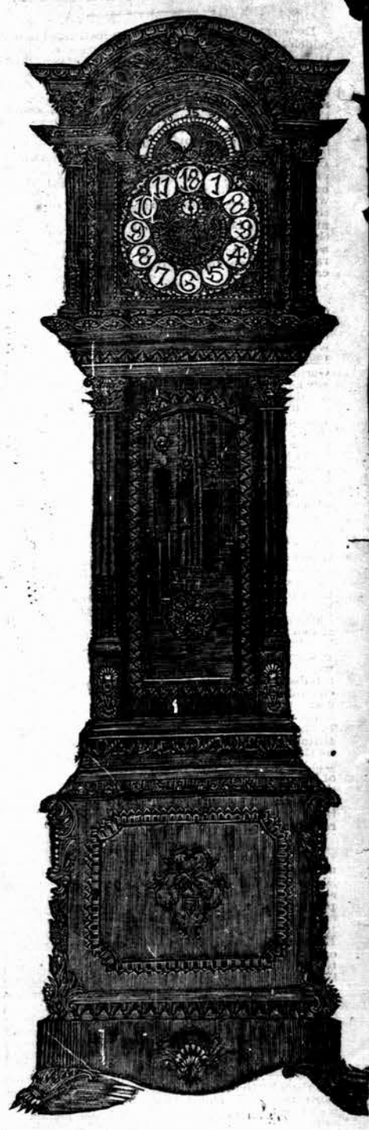
A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement. Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.

Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
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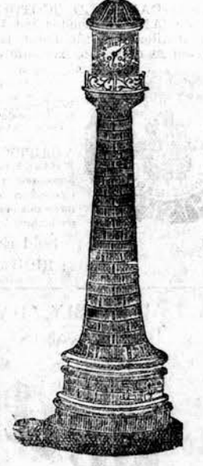
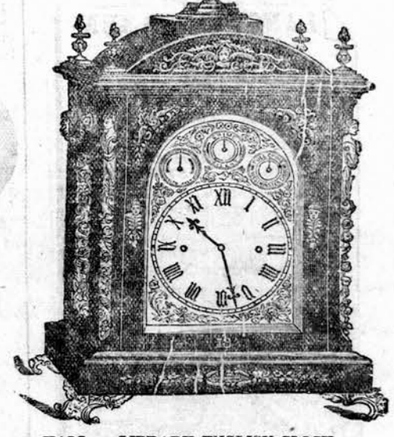


Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

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SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

No. 7219.
Rs. 44-8.

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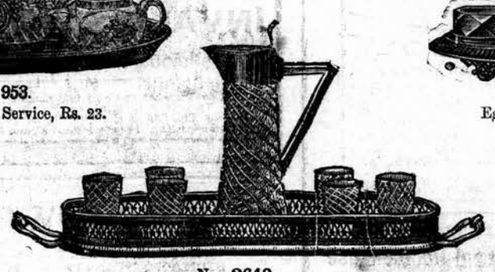
Afternoon Tea Service, Rs. 23.



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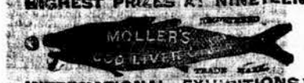
COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN



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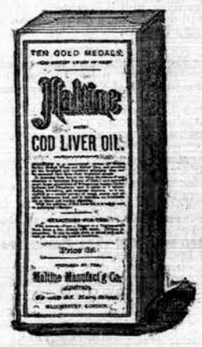
The only oil free from Hydrocyle (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



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It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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